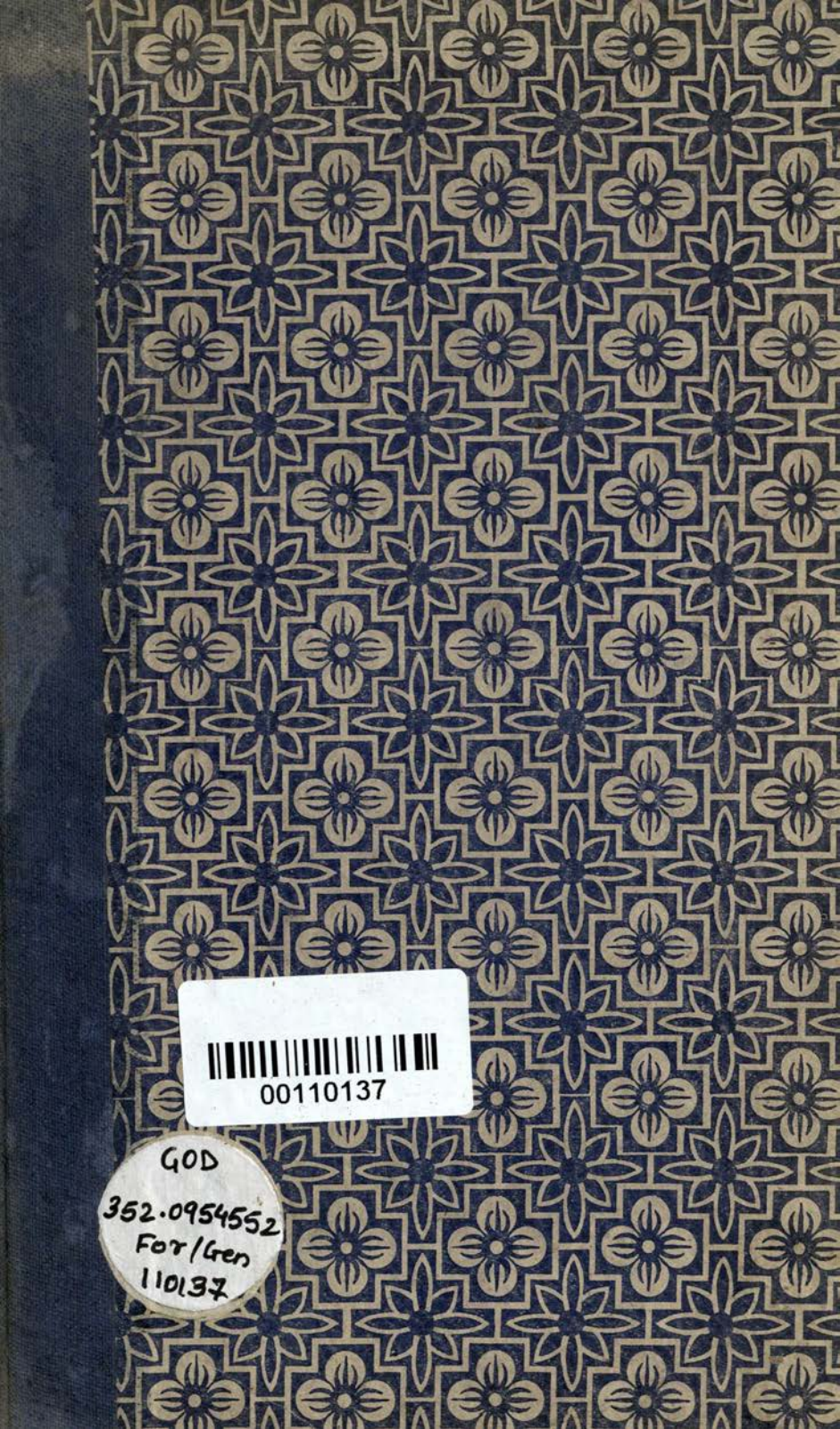
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SELECTIONS

FROM

THE RECORDS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.)

Published by Authority.

N°. XVIII.

General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FROM 1854-55 TO 1855-56 INCLUSIVE.

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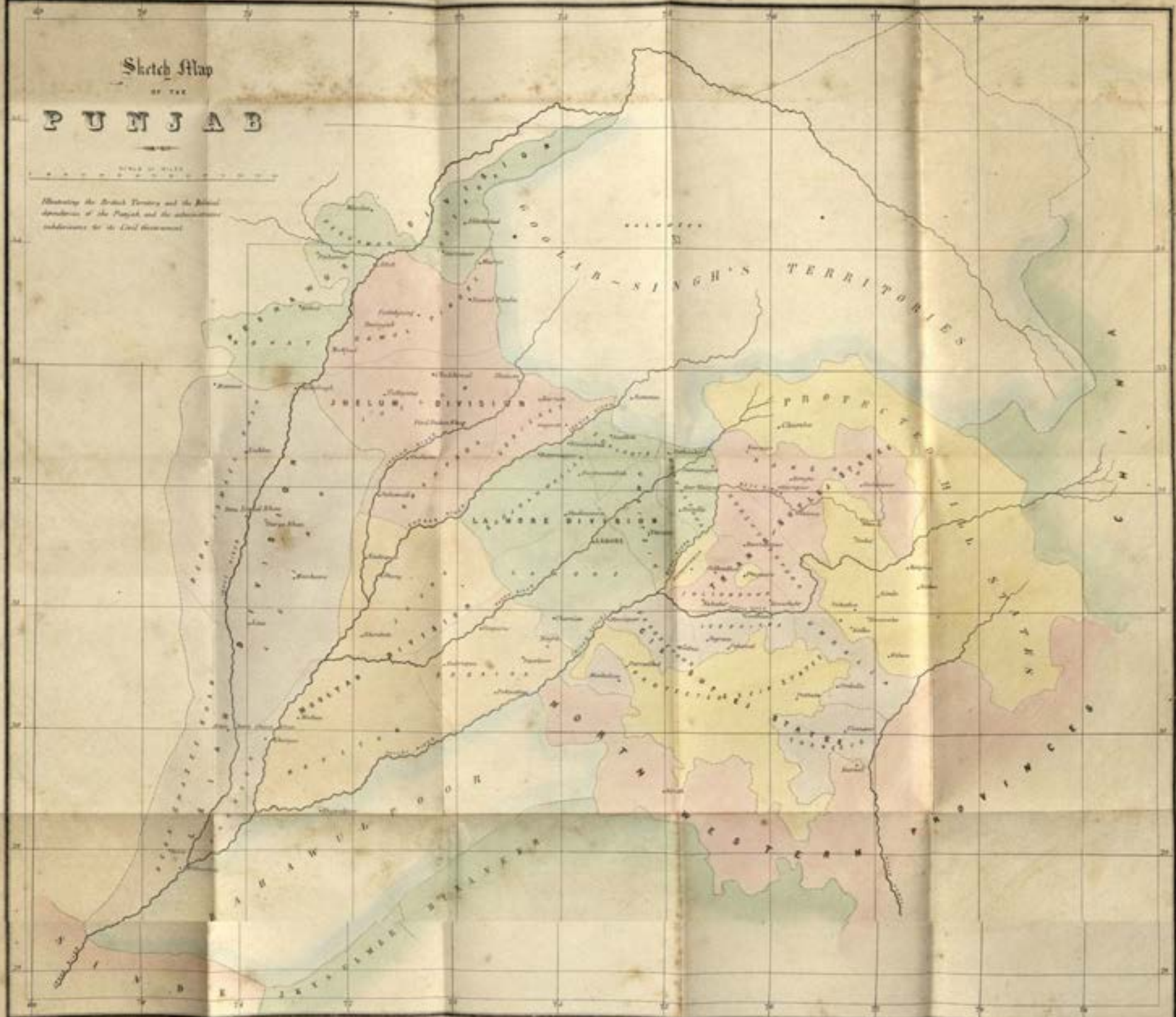
Sketch Map
OF THE
PUNJAB
Illustrating the British Territory and the Political dependencies of the Punjab and the administrative subdivisions for its Civil Government
SHER SINGH'S TERRITORIES
PROTECTED HILL STATES
JHELUM DIVISION
LAHORE DIVISION
MOOLTAN DIVISION
BAHAWULPOOR
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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FROM 1854-55 TO 1855-56 INCLUSIVE.

Introduction.

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1. THIS, the Third Punjab Report, is now prepared in conformity with the recent orders of the Supreme Government of India, requiring that an annual account should be rendered of the Administration in each Province of the Empire. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the Punjab Administration would now be described for the official year just ended, namely, 1855-56. But as two Punjab Reports have already been presented to the Government, embracing the conduct of affairs from 1849 to 1853 (inclusive), there would remain, not only the last year, but also the year before that, yet to be reported on. It has consequently been thought proper not to break the thread of a story which had been continuously narrated for five years, but to carry on the history from the point, where the last Punjab Report ended, up to the close of the year now ordered to be reported on. Such a course will be consistent, and will probably be acceptable, provided that the fixed limit of fifty folio pages be not exceeded on account of the longer period comprised. The present Report then, will recount more than two years of labor and progress, a period commencing in some branches from May 1853 and ending on 30th April 1856. According to the recent orders, the history of every thing will be brought up to the last-named date for all Branches and Departments, except the

Period of this Report from 1853 to May 1856.

Judicial. In that Department, the Reports are drawn out according to the calendar year. The particular Section of this Report then, which treats of that Department, will extend up to 31st December 1855, while the Report itself will generally reach up to 30th April 1856.

British Territories of the Punjab.

2. The country, of which the Administration is now to be treated of, has been fully described in former Reports. It will readily be remembered that the British portion of the Punjab Territories, consists of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, chiefly acquired after the first Sikh war in 1846, and of the Punjab Proper, annexed after the second Sikh war in 1849. Besides the British Territory, there are many Native States and Kingdoms politically dependent on the Punjab—such are Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Kingdom of Cashmeer and Jummoo; the Nawab of Bhawulpoor's State; the Protected Sikh States, including Puttiala; the Hill States on both sides the Sutlej; and the like. These have fallen under British control at various dates, some old and some recent. Since the issue of the previous Reports, the advance of statistical knowledge enables us to present the status of all these Territories in a more precise shape than heretofore. It may be said in round numbers, that the British Territories have an area of eighty-one thousand square (British) miles; a population of thirteen millions of souls; an annual revenue of two crores of Rupees, or two millions pounds sterling. Again, the Political Dependencies have an area of one hundred thousand square miles; a population of seven millions of souls; and an annual revenue of nearly one and a half crores of Rupees, or one and a half millions pounds sterling. Thus the aggregate Territories, subject to the Punjab Administration, have an area of one hundred and eighty thousand square miles; a population of twenty millions of souls, and an annual revenue of three and a half crores of Rupees, or three and a half millions pounds sterling. Besides the above, there frequently arise political affairs with Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul, and other Potentates of Central Asia. And lastly, along a wild and mountainous border, extending from North to South, over full eight hundred miles, and constituting the most arduous and important Frontier of the whole Empire, there dwell not less than thirty Independent Tribes, some strong and numerous, and all warlike and intractable, warded off by a considerable Military Force, and demanding incessant vigilance.

The Political Dependencies of the Punjab.

3. At the head of the Administration in these Territories, is a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India; at Lahore, the head-quarters of the Administration, there reside a Judicial Commissioner, acting as Minister of Justice in all branches, and a Financial Commissioner, controlling all fiscal departments. For administrative purposes, there are twenty-seven Districts, which are grouped into seven Divisions or Commissionerships. For Public Works, there is a Chief Engineer, presiding over a greater number of Civil, and also of Military works, divided into two circles of superintendence; and thus commanding one of the largest, if not the largest, Engineering Department in the Empire. Not only is a large section of the Regular Army, especially of the European Forces, cantoned in these Territories, but there is also a considerable body, of which the Chief Commissioner has the Military control, consisting of an Irregular Force of 13,700 men, under a Brigadier, and also a Military Police Force, 9,765 strong; the whole numbering about 23,465 men.

The machinery of general Administration.

4. A general idea may be thus obtained of the country and the Administration about to be particularized in the following pages. The whole will be arranged into the Chapters, and sub-divisions of Chapters, recently prescribed by Government, as follows:—

Arrangement of topics.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.
Part *I.*—Civil Justice.
„ *II.*—Criminal Justice.
„ *III.*—Police Force.
„ *IV.*—Jails.
SECTION II.—REVENUE.
Part *I.*—Land Tax.
„ *II.*—Customs, Excise and Opium.
„ *III.*—Salt.
„ *IV.*—Stamps and Miscellaneous.
SECTION III.—EDUCATION.
SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.
Part *I.*—Roads and Bridges.
„ *II.*—Railroads.
„ *III.*—Canals and Irrigation.
„ *IV.*—Military and Miscellaneous.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.
SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
SECTION VII.—MARINE.
SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.
SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.
SECTION X.—POLITICAL.
SECTION XI.—MILITARY.
SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section X.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Punjab Law and Procedure.

5. IN former Reports it has been shown how the system of Civil Judicature in the Punjab has been founded and erected; how that no effort has been spared to render justice cheap, quick, sure, simple, and substantial; how every other consideration has been rendered subordinate to these cardinal points. We are indeed without elaborate Laws, but we have brief Rules, explaining, in an accessible form, the main provisions of the several systems of Native Law, on such matters as inheritance, marriage, adoption, testamentary or other disposition of property; and setting forth the chief principles to be observed in other branches of Law, such as contracts, sale, mortgage, debt, commercial usage. We have the most open and liberal provisions for the admission of evidence. We have complete arrangements for reference to arbitration and for the ascertainment of local custom. We have a Procedure, without any pretension to technical exactitude; but a Procedure which provides for the litigants, and their respective witnesses, being confronted in open Court, for a decision being arrived at immediately, after this brief forensic controversy, and for judgment being delivered to the parties then and there. We have a method of executing decrees which, while it allows no door to

be opened for evasion or delay on the part of defendant, and thus renders a decree really valuable to plaintiff as being capable of ready enforcement, and gives him his right free from lien, encumbrance, or doubt; yet, on the other hand, prevents the defendant from being hastily dealt with, or from being placed at the mercy of his creditor. We have Small Cause Courts scattered all over the country, and several Regular Courts at every central station, so that everywhere justice is near. Our Civil system may appear rough and ready; whether it would be suited to other Provinces in a different stage of civilization, and with a different machinery at command, may be a question. But in the Punjab, it attains the broad and plain object aimed at, and, without doubt, gives satisfaction to the people.

Preparation of Judicial Statistics.

6. But in order to regulate the Administration of Justice, a complete system of reporting has been established. Month by month, the Reports of every Court are transmitted to the Judicial Department at head-quarters, and are there criticized. At the close of each year, these Reports, and the figures embodied in them, are collated; averages are struck; Division is compared with Division, and District with District. And the general result, with a brief critique by superior authority, indicating the defects to be avoided and the reforms to be emulated, is published for information of all Officers concerned. It is believed that many improvements in the working of the Courts are traceable to this system. Every Court works under a constant sense of supervision, and with the great objects to be aimed at perpetually in view, and standing out in strong relief. It were now well to advert to a few of the most interesting points observable in the statistics that have been collected for the years 1854 and 1855.

Small Cause Courts.

7. It will be remembered that every District is parcelled off into three or four administrative sub-divisions, each presided over by a Native Officer styled Tehseeldar, who, among other functions, exercises the powers of a Civil Judge in Small Causes, of which the value is not more than Rupees 300 or £30 each. In these Territories there are 104 of these Small Cause Courts; each Court has, on the average, a jurisdiction of 784 square miles, containing 122,286 souls. Now the average area of 784 square miles is equal to a tract 28 miles long and as many broad, and the Small Cause Court

is centrically situated, so that the suitor or other party living furthest off could not possibly have to travel more than 14 miles, *i. e.* half of 28 miles. But again the great majority would not have to travel more than half of even the latter distance, that is 7 miles, and many not more than 3 or 4 miles; again, the above average area includes many thinly populated tracts. In the more compact Divisions, such as Lahore or Cis-Sutlej States, the average area of Small Cause Courts would not be more than 600 square miles, or 25 miles long and as many broad, and 400 square miles, or 20 miles long and 20 broad. In such places, the most distant resident would not travel more than 10 or 12 miles, and the average 5 miles, while many would only go 2 or 3 miles. Thus justice is brought near to the poor man's door; each person leaves his home in the morning, promptly transacts his business in Court during the day, and returns in the evening. This method is calculated to be very popular. About two-thirds of the Judicial business of the country is performed in the Small Cause Courts; besides these, there are Regular Courts held by the Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants and Extra Assistants at the central stations. There are 111 of these Courts. The total number of Regular and Small Cause Courts is 215, so that there is one Court of Justice to every 59,152 souls. But it should be explained that the only advantage of the Small Cause Courts, over the Regular Courts, consists in the proximity of the former to residence of parties and witnesses. The Procedure in the Regular Courts is just as quick and cheap as in the Small Cause Courts. The same system prevails, and the same results are obtained, in both.

Convenient situation of the Courts.

8. The amount of business has as yet increased slightly year by year. In 1854 there were 59,848 suits tried, and the value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 43,36,203 or £433,620. In 1855 there were 61,829 suits at a value of Rupees 45,05,797 or £450,579. The average value of suits is small, amounting to Rupees 72 or £7-4-0 per suit for 1854, and Rupees 73 or £7-6-0 per suit in 1855. About two-thirds of the suits are for sums less than £5, and about four-fifths for sums less than £10. That the people are tolerably litigious after their own fashion may be seen from the fact, that in 1854 there was one suit to every 220 souls, and in 1855 one suit to every 209 souls. A large

Extent and nature of litigation.

portion of the cases relate to bonded debts for small sums. Money lending, of petty amounts, prevails extensively among the lower orders. The next largest section of the suits relates to marriages and betrothal contracts; these arise from the mercenary and demoralized customs of the people, in regard to their social matters. A portion has reference to questions of inheritance, to mortgages, to commercial affairs. The suits relating to other matters are not numerous. It is to be remembered that most of the litigation respecting land is still disposed of in the Revenue Courts.

Promptitude of decision.

9. In respect of speed, the average duration of a suit in 1854 was twenty-eight days, and in 1855 twenty-three days. This average has been becoming laudably lower year after year; it is now nearly as low as it can be, consistently with due inquiry and deliberation; and as the above average includes all those cases, which for any special cause may be protracted, it is evident that the trial of most suits can only extend over a very few days. In respect to cheapness, the cost averaged only 5-0-1 per cent. on value of suits during 1854, and 4-13-3 per cent. during 1855. These averages are unusually low; but the scale of the stamps is light; there are usually no charges for professional advice, there being as yet no Native Bar; and the expense of summoning witnesses and others is strictly regulated by the Court. As a proof of the entire absence of technicalities, it is to be observed that only 5·19 per cent. of the suits were nonsuited during 1854 and 5·42 per cent. during 1855. The small number of nonsuits which are ordered are probably real and honest ones. Arbitration is resorted to, with the sanction of the Court, in about one-third of the cases; the attachment of the people to their own rude Jury system is unabated; but the awards of the arbitrators are carefully scrutinized; out of the cases arbitrated in, about one-third the award is modified by the Courts. In 1854 there were 28,917 executions of decrees to 59,848 suits, and in 1855, 33,366 executions to 61,829 suits.

Cheapness of costs.

Absence of technicalities.

Arbitrators.

10. During 1854 and 1855, 8 per cent. of the decrees were appealed against, and of the appeals 20 per cent. were modified or revised. The prevalence of appeals fluctuates in different parts of the country, according to the variation of

Appeals.

wealth and civilization. But the privilege of appeal is much prized by the people, and the number of appeals will probably increase, as years roll on.

Part II.—Criminal Justice.

Judicial Statistics.

11. This sub-division will treat of Criminal Justice, for the years 1854 and 1855. For the Administration of Criminal, as well as Civil Justice, complete tabular returns have been furnished by the Judicial Commissioner, in his annual review of the Criminal Administration. It has been the Chief Commissioner's practice to analyse the averages deducible from these returns, and thus to compare the statistical results of one District with those of another, in the same manner as in the review of Civil Justice. The advantages of this practice are believed to have proved as great in the one Department as in the other. It will now be proper to note those points in respect to crime which bear on the social aspect of the country, and secondly, those points which relate to the detection and punishment of the said crime.

Ratio of Crime to Population.

12. In reference to the social aspect, it is fit, first, to consider the ratio of crime to population, which for the two years stands as follows:—

Year.	Total Crimes and Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Crimes and Offences to Population.
1854 ...	45,715	12,717,821	1 to 278
1855 ...	41,268	12,717,821	1 to 308

But from the above category of crimes and offences, the number of miscellaneous offences should perhaps be struck out, because these latter cases are not those which society is interested in putting down; but merely those, which being of a trivial nature, the State consents to take

up on the solicitation of the aggrieved party. These then being excepted, the ratio will stand thus:—

YEAR.	Total of Crimes, exclusive of Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Proportion of Crime to Population.
1854... ...	27,276	12,717,821	466
1855... ...	22,002	12,717,821	578

Variations in the prevalence of crime.

The last-named proportion of one crime to 578 persons does appear to indicate a general peacefulness and obedience to the Laws. It is obvious that in such Territories as these, with races so varying, the ratio must fluctuate considerably. The tracts most free from crime are the prosperous States lying East and West of the Sutlej River. The country round Lahore, and also round Jhelum, is about ordinary in this respect. On the Trans-Indus Frontier, the quantity of crime is comparatively light, but its quality is severe. In the Southern regions of the Punjab, that is, round Mooltan and Leia, the numerical amount of crime is great; but more than half consists of cattle-lifting, which, though of course a crime, does not, under the usual circumstances of its commission, indicate any great depravity, and in some respects partakes of the character of a nuisance.

Numerical amount of crime.

13. During the first six years after annexation, the numerical returns of crime increased annually, and this was attributable, not to any real increase, but to the improvement of the detective system. It was not that more crime existed, but that more was brought to light. But in the sixth year, that is, the past year 1855, the number shows *a decrease*. This fact is remarkable, and would induce the idea, that our detective system has reached its climax, and has at last made an impression on crime. Each year the apparent increase became less and less until 1855, and then it disappeared. It is to be hoped that this state of things may continue.

14. From the following Table it will be seen how small a portion of the crime which does exist is heinous :—

Small portion of heinous crimes.

YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1854...	249	704	24,103	20,659
1855...	221	579	18,870	21,598

The first and second classes comprising all the worst offences, such as murder, murderous wounding, violent robbery, and the like, are only *one-fiftieth* of the whole ! and it is satisfactory to note that this, the worst fraction, is diminishing year by year.

Crimes of highest atrocity.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
1st Class	415	370	249	221
2nd Class	791	729	704	579

Progressive decrease of atrocious crimes.

Again, a large part of the most heinous crime is chargeable to the Trans-Indus Frontier. Though shown in the Criminal Returns under the usual headings, yet much of it should be termed raids by Wild Tribes from beyond the Frontier. Murder is decreasing everywhere in both Hill and Plain. In the Central and Eastern Districts, it is becoming almost rare. Many of the cases result from disputes about women. This cause will not be altogether removed till civilized customs shall have had time to spread and to elevate the morality, position, and treatment of females. Dacoity, or gang robbery, has not re-appeared since its first suppression. The Dacoity cases arising on the Frontier are really border raids. Thuggee is perhaps extinct, certainly dormant, although some members of the old gangs are at large. Highway robbery occasionally manifests itself, but it occurs in the Cis-Sutlej States, where the intermingling of the jurisdiction of petty Native States

Freedom from Dacoity.

affords peculiar facilities. Female infanticide is so secret and domestic a crime, that its prevalence, or otherwise, is hard to be predicated. If not extinguished, it is verging upon extinction. We have the concurrent testimony, both of Local Officers and of the Native Tribes, not themselves concerned in this matter, and therefore quite impartial to the effect that the Daughter-killing Tribes have ceased from this infanticide, or nearly ceased. Police measures, without being inquisitorial, have been effective, and many female children have been preserved in families where, a few years ago, their existence would have been considered a bane and a stigma. The two incentives to this secret crime, namely, pride of birth and pride of purse, have been nearly removed: facilities for intermarriage with other Tribes have mitigated the difficulty which some families felt in disposing of their daughters. The sumptuary rules regulating marriage expenses which are now generally obeyed with fidelity, save the father of the bride from being beggared on this account.

Cessation of infanticide.

15. As regards the crimes of the middle class, such as theft, burglary of a milder form, and cattle-lifting, there is a decrease perceptible for the first time in 1855. It has been heretofore supposed that a Government, all powerful to suppress overt and violent crime, might not so easily cope with minor offences, which elude the grasp of a great Administration. It has also been thought, that the criminal classes, debarred from the more exciting branch of their profession, find a vent in that direction which is less likely to be severely noticed. A belief has therefore gained ground, that theft without aggravating circumstances is destined to prevail under British Rule. But happily the statistics militate against this idea, for they show that an impression is beginning to be made upon even these nominal offences.

Diminution of theft and of cattle-lifting.

	Theft.	Burglary.	Cattle-lifting.
1854	11,537	4,213	8,177
1855	9,874	3,498	5,351

That cattle-lifting will still further decrease may be expected, though it can hardly be quite eradicated in the present generation. For in those Districts, which, with their pastoral wilds and wandering herds, offer facilities for the offence, the most stringent Police measures have been adopted, and will be prosecuted vigorously, till the people of those tracts shall learn, that every man's hand is not to be against his neighbour's cattle.

16. The only class of cases in which any increase is perceptible is the miscellaneous. But these cases are not offences, but personal grievances, which the aggrieved party brings up before the Magistrate, which are tried much after the fashion of a Civil Suit, and in which no aid from the Police is invoked. The more free a Punjabee feels himself, the less will he tolerate nuisances from his neighbour, the more ready will he be to hail his adversary before the Magistrate. The increase of these cases therefore only proves, that the people are becoming more intent on the vindication of their rights, and it seems to be a condition of the existence of external order, that such litigation should increase, until a higher Law shall supersede this physical civilization and introduce a sounder morality.

True nature of miscellaneous offences.

17. The status of crime having been viewed in its social aspect, it were now proper to consider points relating to the bringing to trial and the punishing of criminals. In this respect one of the first points to be regarded is the ratio of persons acquitted or convicted to persons arrested and brought to trial. If the number of acquittals be too large, there must be something wrong; for it follows, either that innocent persons must have been arrested without sufficient care, or that guilty persons could not have been prosecuted with sufficient pains. Now for the last three years the proportion of convictions has been becoming slightly greater and that of acquittals slightly less, as may be seen thus:—

Ratio of acquittals and convictions.

		1853.	1854.	1855.
Per-centage of acquittals on total number tried		45·58	42·60	37·67
Per-centage of acquittals on convictions		93·98	77·72	63·96

It may be assumed that acquittals before the Magistrates should bear the proportion of about one-third upon the total number of trials. This attained, it is supposed that the right degree of care and vigor in prosecuting and arresting on the one hand, and the right degree of tenderness as regards acquitting on the other, has been preserved.

18. That great diligence and despatch of criminal, as of all other business, has been exerted by the Punjab Officers, is certain. The average duration of cases, in which the aid of Police is employed, is only fourteen days, and of cases before

Punctual despatch of business.

the Magistrate alone only nine days. Nearly 99 per cent. of the witnesses summoned are detained in Court for only one day, or rather the fraction of a day, and this is of great advantage among a people who are used to native rule, wherein evidence is dispensed with, and who might deem it a hardship that under our rule nothing can be decided without taking witnesses from their homes. Again, less than 5 per cent. of the cases instituted within the year are pending at the end of it. It may therefore be fairly concluded that people are not needlessly detained on trial and that the question of guilt or innocence is brought to a speedy issue.

19. It were interesting to analyse the punishments inflicted. In the two years the Magistrates passed sentences as follows:—

YEAR.	3 Years.	From 6 Months to 2 Years.	6 Months.	Fined.	Flogged.	TOTAL.
1854...	1,714	5,598	4,294	13,500	2,059	27,165
1855...	1,158	4,610	3,826	16,532	2,078	28,204

Analysis of punishments.

From the above it may be deduced, that punishments are becoming milder. This mitigation is indeed desirable, and for all ordinary offences, lengthened imprisonment is not necessary. The Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner have therefore at different times drawn attention to this subject. The Magistrates have been urged to be sparing in their punishments, and to substitute, wherever the Law might permit, such penalties as fines or stripes, instead of incarceration. These injunctions appear to have been observed. In one class of cases, however, that of cattle-lifting, stripes, as a substitute for imprisonment, have not proved efficacious. Nothing short of the four walls of a prison seems to deter the cattle-lifter of the Central Punjab from his pastime. The merits of fining as a punishment for many classes of offences are recognized, and it is hoped that this penalty, so immediately felt and so free from the taint of demoralization, may be more and more resorted to.

20. The proportion of stolen property, subsequently recovered by the Police, ranges at about one-third. It seems to increase slightly year by year, and is nearly the same as that recovered on the average by the Police in England. The estimated value of property stolen or plundered during 1854—6½ lakhs of Rupees or £65,000—is not large, especially if it be remembered that the estimate being given by the owners themselves will probably exceed the reality; and if the sum be spread over the number of cases, it will not be more than Rupees 30 or £3 per case, and thus it will appear that the majority of the cases are little more than larcenies.

Value of stolen property and proportion recovered by Police.

21. The conduct of business in the Sessions held by the Commissioners of Divisions has been satisfactory. Of the serious cases committed to these Courts for trial, in about three-fourths convictions follow. The number of appeals from the Magistrate's orders preferred before these tribunals are comparatively few, about 5 per cent.; and of those which are preferred, in about one-fourth the appellant obtains some order in his favor.

The Sessions Court.

22. On the whole, so far as the result can be known from statistics (and to a considerable extent it can), there is every reason to believe that Criminal Justice is improving yearly in every respect, not only in a social, but also in an administrative point of view. Such a conclusion is corroborated by general report and by careful inquiry. There are few well-informed persons, Native or European, who would not admit that crime is mild and rare, and on its occurrence is vigorously prosecuted and condignly punished.

General and progressive improvement.

Part III.—Police.

23. The composition of the Punjab Police, with its various classes, namely, the organized Military Police, the Civil and Detective Establishment, the City Watchmen, and the rural Constabulary, have been described in former Reports. It will now be sufficient to note the strength of this Police to size and extent of jurisdiction and to the amount of population. The organized Police, with a Military system and discipline, and performing duties,

Police Force, Military and Civil.

partly Civil and partly Military, consist of two Corps of Irregular Infantry, seven Battalions of Foot, one Regiment Punjab Cavalry, and twenty-seven Troops of Horse. Their aggregate strength stands at 12,853 men, and their annual cost amounts to Rupees 18,61,572 or £186,157, on a population of twelve and three quarter millions. There is one such Military Policeman to 989 people. It should be stated, however, that of this Police Force a portion is stationed on the Frontier, in support of the purely Military Force. The Civil Police number 9,123 men, and cost Rupees 8,73,300 or £87,330 per annum. To a population as above given, and to a Territory of 81,625 square miles, there is one such Policeman to 1,395 inhabitants and to 9 square miles. The Civil Police is distributed over 281 Thannahs or subordinate jurisdictions. These jurisdictions contain on an average 102 villages, 290 square miles, and 45,279 persons. The average strength of Civil Police to each jurisdiction will be one head Police Officer and 32 Policemen. In the larger Towns there is one Watchman to about 520 citizens—these, it will be remembered, are paid by the towns people. As regards the rural Constabulary paid by the villagers, there are 28,879 villages in these Territories, to each there is at least one Constable, so that their strength is not less than 30,000. The agricultural population numbers seven millions of souls, so there is one Constable to every 242 of agriculturists, and to every 2·32 square miles. If the total of Police of all kinds to area and population be taken, the comparison will stand thus:—

Relative strength to area and population.

Police.		Area. Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Total Police to square Miles.	Of Total Police to People.
Military 12,853 Civil .. 9,123 City ..... 1,250 Rural ... 30,000	53,226	81,625	12,717,821	1 to 1·53	1 to 2·32

The strength of the Police is sufficient as respects population. It may appear small as regards area; but a large part of that area is made up

of waste and hill, where there are but few inhabitants of any kind. The Police Charges, Military and Civil, of the British Government, amount to only Rupees 24,77,442 or £247,744 per annum. For such an area and population the amount seems moderate.

Organization, uniform, and equipment of the Police.

24. The organization of the Police Force is gradually progressing. The Military Police are thoroughly disciplined and are hardly inferior to the best Irregular Troops. For the Civil Police, including the Regular Establishment, the Town and Village Watchmen, a standard uniform and equipments are prescribed. At every Police post and village throughout these Territories the Police are dressed and armed alike. The dress is plain, of a drab colour ; the arms are a sword and carbine for the Regular Police and a staff and spear for the Watchmen. Such externals of course conduce to the maintenance of system. The State is put to no expense thereby, for every man finds his own uniform. The Regular Police are subjected to drill, and the Watchmen are inspected. It is not desired to turn these men into Soldiers, but only to render them physically efficient, while possessing that local knowledge and aptitude which is so essential to real Police Service. Endeavors are also made to infuse an *esprit de corps* into the Civil Police by regulating their promotion and by placing checks on their dismissal, so that a man on entering the Force may feel that he belongs to an incorporated Service and has a fair opening for gradual advancement. In some particular places where the Police were formerly defective, such as Peshawur and Mooltan, there has been a most gratifying improvement. A River Police has been organized on the Indus to check the marauders who cross the water on inflated skins. The general and permanent location of the Police all over the country on the great lines of road and at other posts has been completed.

Town duties levied to pay the City Watch.

25. The Import duties levied in Towns to pay the Watchmen continue to flourish everywhere. They are preferred by the townsfolk, who will indeed tolerate no other kind of tax. This cess has now been substituted for the house tax in all Towns within these Territories, and many large villages, with non-agricultural residents, have, at their own request, been placed in this respect, on the same footing as the Towns. The largest amount thus levied is at Umritsur, where during 1854 Rupees 49,450 or £4,945 were raised,

and during 1855 Rupees 53,265 or £5,326. It has been explained in former Reports that the tax, after paying the Watchmen, yields a surplus for local improvements. Elsewhere it will be seen what large sums have been thus obtained at the two Capitals Lahore and Umritsur.

The public carrying of arms prohibited on the Frontier.

26. The disarming edict throughout the Punjab still remains in force. Arms now are nowhere to be found. During 1855 it was deemed that the time had arrived when the wilder population on the Trans-Indus Frontier, while permitted to possess arms in their houses for the defence of their lives and property, might be prohibited from carrying them in public, unless covered by a Pass from the Magistrate. The prohibition was proclaimed and carried out with complete success in all places except Kohat. Not a murmur was heard, and the result has been a diminution of bloodshed and of crimes attended with wounding. In Kohat our subjects are so encircled with Independent Tribes, hostile to them and to the British Government, that the carrying of all arms at all times has been authorized there. With a view also to aid the pacification of the Frontier, the transport of Saltpetre from our Territories across our border is prohibited, as it was found that this article is used by the Independent Tribes for the manufacture of gunpowder, which might at any time be used against our subjects.

Transport of Saltpetre beyond the border prohibited.

Thuggee Establishment.

27. The Punjab Thuggee Establishment is maintained. Its immediate superintendence is added to the duties of the Captain of the Military Police for the Lahore Division. A considerable number of Thugs (perhaps 400) are still at large. But their devices are utterly confounded, and they find themselves so tracked, that they cannot practise their dark profession. Murder by Thugs is extremely rare. An Industrial Institution for the employment of the Thug approvers and the education of their children has been established at Lahore. The members of the Muzabee caste, to which the Thugs belong, are kept under surveillance. A similar Police supervision has been temporarily established over certain vagrant and criminal Tribes, known to have committed systematic crime in the North-Western Provinces (such as Bowreahs, Sansees, Harnees, and the like); at present they must not leave their homes without passports, or tickets of leave.

28. The attention of the Punjab Authorities has been earnestly directed to the prevention of torture by the Police. It were rash to assert, perhaps vain to hope, that the practice may not be occasionally resorted to in a mitigated form. It is to be borne in mind that this practice has been resorted to for ages, and having actually become an integral part of native institutions, is now difficult to extirpate. But every Police Officer has to enter into the most stringent engagements not to countenance the practice. The Magistrates consider themselves solemnly responsible to prevent and prosecute the evil. Whenever this guilt is brought home to the Police, the offenders are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, ranging from two to seven years.

Prevention of torture.

29. The general result only tends to confirm what has been said on previous occasions regarding the entire pacification of the Punjab people. They doubtless feel themselves to be in the hands of a strong Government, with establishments of all kinds ready and efficient. But still their obedience to the Law must be pronounced exemplary and indicative of sterling national qualities. Within these Territories there has not been a single *emeute*, nor threatening of resistance to any lawful process, nor any necessity for resort to armed force of any kind within the two years under report.

General result.

PART IV.—JAILS.

30. During the years 1854 and 1855, Prison Discipline has been marked rather by gradual improvement in detail than by any stirring improvement. Despite our precautions, the average number of prisoners continues to increase, as may be seen thus:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Prisoners, ...	10,242	11,054	11,802

It was hoped that by mitigating the sentences passed in the Courts, by remitting portions of the term of imprisonment on account of a convict's good behaviour, or on account of his suffering the additional infliction of solitude, the accu-

Numerical increase of prisoners.

mulation of prisoners might be arrested. These expedients have not yet, however, been fully resorted to; but ere long they will come into full effect, and there is little reason to fear that the numerical increase will progress beyond control.

Economy of management.

31. But the economical management of the Jails has been good. The expense does not increase together with the number of prisoners, as may be thus observed:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
No. of Prisoners, ...	10,242	11,054	11,802
Total cost, Rs. ...	4,24,852 8 8	4,37,594 4 1	4,03,324 7 1
or £ ...	42,485 0 5¾	43,759 8 6	40,332 9 0
Average cost per head, Rs.	41 7 8	39 9 5	30 9 1½
or £	4 3 0	3 19 3	3 1 2½

The average cost having now fallen to Rupees 30-9-1½ or £3-1-0 per head per annum has probably now reached its minimum. There are still a few individual Jails that have yet to be reduced to the general average. As explained in previous Reports, the custody of prisoners in the Punjab is expensive; but in all other respects, the Magistrates have succeeded in enforcing economy.

Favorable condition and conduct of the prisoners.

32. The general conduct and condition of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Their rations and clothing are notoriously good, especially as compared with the food and dress of the lower classes. Their wards are clean and fairly ventilated. Their general health is excellent. During 1854 the mortality was only 6·21 per cent., and during 1855, 5·07 per cent., on the aggregate of prisoners. In two Jails on the Frontier there have been epidemics, which equally afflicted the neighborhood. In two Jails also (Rawul Pindee and Dhurmsala) the prisoners suffered in health while constructing the prison buildings. The abolition of out-door labor generally, and the substitution of intramural occupation effected in 1853, has had the best effect, both on the *physique* and the *morale* of the prisoners. The interior of the Jail now resembles an Industrial Institution. There has been no *emeute* or attempt at distur-

bance within the years under report. Escapes from Jail have been rare. In 1854, only 60 prisoners broke Jail, of whom 48 were re-captured, and 38 during 1855, of whom again 33 were re-captured. Re-commitments on second convictions are becoming less frequent.

Employment of prisoners.

33. About half the prisoners are employed in manufactures, including articles for sale and for prison use; one-fourth would be employed in the menial duties, in the garden of the Jail, and on the repair of the prison buildings and premises; the remainder would from various causes be non-effective. In regard to manufactures the Jails can turn out better floor-cloths, rope, country-paper and blankets, than can be made elsewhere in the Punjab. It is believed that all the tents required for the Public Establishments will be procurable from the Jails. Lithographic Printing Presses are worked with great effect in several Jails, such as those of Umritsur, Ferozepore, Umballa, and the Central Jail, Lahore. The value of articles manufactured during 1854 amounted to Rupees 24,660 or £2,466, and during 1855 to Rupees 29,888 or £2,988. The estimated value, direct and indirect, of all kinds (including manufacture), was, during 1854, Rupees 1,53,238 or £15,323, and during 1855 Rupees 1,61,541 or £16,154.

Manufacture.

Machinery procured from England.

34. A stimulus will be given to mechanical industry in Jails by the arrival of a number of model machines and instruments of a suitable character from England, procured through the good offices of Major S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, while on furlough.

Mention of improvements remaining to be effected.

35. There are three measures for the moral government of prisoners, with which but scanty progress has yet been made, namely, solitary confinement, remission of portion of imprisonment in consideration of good behaviour and education. Though little has been done hitherto, attention will be paid to these in future. Solitary cells are being fitted up everywhere. At Lahore the Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in person released a number of prisoners recommended for their good conduct. At the close of 1854, only 745 prisoners in all the Jails could read and write; by the end of 1855 the number had risen to 1,350.

36. The subjoined Table will show, that in regard to economy and management the Punjab Jails in no wise suffer by a comparison with those of the older Divisions of the Presidency :—

Comparison of Jails of Punjab with those of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.
	1854-55.	1854.	1855.
Average annual cost of each Prisoner,	Rs 37-10-4 £ 3-15-3½	Rs. 33-4-11 £ 3-6-7½	Rs. 31-8-7 £ 3-3-0¾
Average per-centage of Mortality on total number of Prisoners,	7·04	4·52	5·07
Per-centage of Escapes on total number of Prisoners,	0·70	0·66	0·29

The result of this comparison is satisfactory, as the successful management of Jails in a new Province is beset with special difficulties.

Section II.

REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

37. The first part of this Section will treat of the Land Tax generally, and especially for the three years, 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56. When it is remembered that this tax furnishes three-fourths of the State resources, that it is paid by agriculturists comprising three-fourths of the population, that their contentment and happiness is more vitally affected by the manner in

Land Tax for the past three years.

which this tax is levied and administered than by any other circumstance whatever, the extreme importance of the subject is manifest.

General description of crops.

38. The husbandmen and the husbandry of these Territories have been described in former Reports. It suffices now to touch upon certain prominent features by way of recapitulation. The cultivation, though considerable and increasing, is far from being fully developed ; not more than one-fourth of the total area is cultivated. This cultivation, though greatly dependent upon rain, is yet for the most part maintained by irrigation from wells or canals. The great staples are cereals. Three-fourths of the crops consist of wheat, barley, Indian corn and maize of all sorts, and rice. In various parts, sugar (of excellent quality), gram, cotton, indigo, linseed, turnips, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, poppy, hemp, vegetables, are grown ; and in all places, some or other of the above products are to be found. But all the miscellaneous products last named united do not cover more than one-fourth of the cultivated area, the rest being occupied by cereals. There is vast pasturage, and there are enormous numbers of sheep, goats, camels, and bovine-cattle, the latter of stunted breed. The cultivators are essentially "peasant proprietors." There are no farmers or middlemen, and generally no great landlords. As a rule, each man owns and tills his own glebe, upon which he pays the Revenue and pockets *all* the profits. In some countries the profits are divided ; a part goes to the tenant and a part to the landlord. But in the Punjab one and the same man is usually absolute proprietor and generally the sole cultivator, though he may occasionally lease out a few fields to tenants. He is saddled with no rent. He has to provide for the cost of cultivation and for the Government demand ; the rest of the produce he may devote to the maintenance of his family and the accumulation of his capital. But these men, while maintaining their individuality, do yet belong to village communities. A village is not inhabited by a certain number of ryots, each unconnected with the other, but by a number of persons of common descent, forming one large cousinhood, having their own headmen, accustomed to joint action and mutual support.*

Peasant proprietors.

* In some of the waste tracts, however, near Mooltan, where portions of an area called a valley, have been gradually reclaimed by independent parties, the common bond between such parties might not exist ; but such cases are exceptional.

39. Former Reports have also shown how preceding Governments realized their Land Tax, either in kind or else by a money payment annually variable, according to appraisement of standing crop; but the British Government has from the first decided on levying the tax by money payments assessed for a term of years. The peasant proprietors compound with the State for a fixed period, such assessment and compounding being technically termed a Settlement. But the proprietors do not engage *individually* with the Government, but by *villages*. The brotherhood, through its headmen or representatives, undertakes to pay so much for so many years; and then, having done this, they divide the amount among themselves, assigning to each man his quota. Primarily each man cultivates and pays for himself, but ultimately he is responsible for his co-parceners and they for him; and they are bound together by a joint liability. The Purjab system therefore is not Ryotwaree, nor Zumeendaree; but *the village system*. In the Hills, and occasionally elsewhere, the Zumeendaree system, and near Mooltan, some thing approaching to the Ryotwaree system, may be found. But the village system is the prevalent one, especially in the most important Districts. In short the same system prevails in the Punjab as in the North-Western Provinces.

Money assessment.

Village system.

40. As each part of the country came under British Administration a rough assessment was made for two or three years. It has been shown conclusively in former Reports, that by these assessments an abatement used to be made of about 25 or 30 per cent. on the Revenue of our predecessors. In this manner probably some forty lakhs of Rupees were remitted in the Punjab Proper; some ten lakhs in the Trans-Sutlej States; and some ten lakhs more in the Cis-Sutlej States. On the whole the reduction of taxation allowed by the British Government, on its first occupation of the country, was not less than 50 lakhs or £500,000 sterling at the lowest.

Abatement from Land Tax of Native Government.

41. But liberality by no means ended here. Not a year passed away in which even these Summary Settlements were not still further lowered in any place where undue pressure might be apparent. In the meantime a Regular Settlement Department was organized and specially commissioned to ascertain the resources of the country and to fix a moderate and equitable assess-

British settlement of the Revenue.

ment, based upon solid and accurate data, for a longer term of years. In the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States these assessments have been fixed for periods of twenty and thirty years. In the Punjab Proper the term has been ten years, with a proviso that it may be further prolonged on the expiry of the ten years if the assessment has worked well. These assessments have now been completed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, in the upper portions of the Baree Doab (comprising the Sikh Manjha), and of the Rechna and Chuch Doabs, that is, all the Northern region between the Rivers Beas and Jhelum. Enquiry preliminary to such assessments is progressing in all remaining parts of the Punjab, except the Trans-Indus Frontier and the Mountainous Huzara. The portion already settled is the richest in the whole Territory, and the Revenue regularly, and for the present finally, assessed, amounts to ninety-five lakhs, or nearly two-thirds of the whole Land Tax. The remaining one-third or sixty lakhs will be shortly assessed, and within the next five years, the entire Land Tax of these Territories will have been placed upon a definite and satisfactory footing. These regular assessments have, like the Summary Settlements, almost invariably resulted in reduction of taxation. In the richest parts of the Jullundhur Doab only, the Summary Settlement has been maintained. In all other Districts there has been a reduction at the Regular Settlement. These reductions, together with the summary reductions on the first assessments, have caused the burdens of the tax-payers to be decreased year by year as follows :—

Frequent reduction of the Land Tax.

Permanent reductions or decrease by Settlement since Annexation.

In 1850-51,	decreased	by	Settlement,	Rs.	1,63,116	£16,311
„ 1851-52,	„	„	„	„	1,82,817	£18,281
„ 1852-53,	„	„	„	„	4,80,638	£48,063
„ 1853-54,	„	„	„	„	5,10,018	£51,001
„ 1854-55,	„	„	„	„	7,41,660	£74,166
„ 1855-56,	„	„	„	„	2,62,426	£26,242
			Total, Rupees...		23,40,675	£234,067

or 23½ lakhs or £234,000, and this amount may be fairly added to the 50 lakhs originally reduced, making a total of Rupees 72,37,244

or £723,724—deduction made by British Government from the burdens of the people. If the amount of reduction since Annexation be taken in proportion to Land Revenue as it stood in the first of the above years, *viz.* Rupees 1,59,40,722, the decrease will be not less than 25 per cent. It will be observed, however, that for the last two years the decrease has been diminishing as reduction is gradually reaching its limit, and as the adjustment of the tax is becoming gradually perfected. It is probable however, or indeed certain, that the assessments now being prepared will effect some further reductions. The incidence of the tax upon the Districts regularly settled may be thus seen. Besides the permanent reductions, there have been casual remissions of uncollected Revenue as follows:—

Frequent remissions of Revenue.

1851-52	Rupees	3,96,712	£ 39,671
1852-53 }	„	20,97,898	£209,789
1853-54 }			
1854-55	„	5,61,862	£ 56,186
1855-56	„	0 0 0	
Total, Rupees ...		30,56,472	or 30 lakhs of Rupees, or £305,647.

42. The rate of assessment per acre per annum in the Cis-Sutlej States is Rupees 1-2-4 or 2*s.* 3½*d.*; in the Trans-Sutlej States Rupees 1-15-7 or 3*s.* 11⅜*d.*; in the Upper Baree and Rechna Doabs Rupees 1-6-5 or 2*s.* 9⅝*d.*; in the Upper Chuch Doab Rupees 1-2-7 or 2*s.* 3⅞*d.* It will be observed that the rate diminishes as the Settlement progresses Westward, the country being poorer; the same result will occur in the Southern Districts. It is estimated that a peasant proprietor cultivates on an average 8 acres, and at a mean rate of assessment (say Rupees 1-4-0 per acre) would pay Rupees 12 or £1-4-0 per annum to the State. From this point of view the amount would not seem heavy. Again, from searching and accurate inquiry in the Settlement Department, showing the exact yield and value per acre of every kind of crop, it has been ascertained that the Government demand does not exceed one-fifth of the gross value of the produce in rich tracts, and one-sixth, or one-eighth, or even less, in

Prevailing rates of assessment.

poor tracts. Suppose, for instance, a proprietor obtains Rupees 100 in a year from his little patrimony, out of this he would pay Rupees 20 to the State. The expenses of his husbandry would be light (not more than Rupees 20), consisting of the purchase of seed, of implements, the repair of the well, feed of cattle, and the like. He pays nothing for labor, as the labor is that of his own hands, of his sons, and of his wife. Thus the Government demand and the expenses of cultivation might together amount to Rupees 40, leaving 60 Rupees worth of produce, with which he may maintain his household and save a small surplus as capital. A portion of the produce he would convert into money, a portion he would consume at home. But such a man would also have some waste land, whence he obtains many necessary things for nothing, such as grass for thatching, wood, fuel, fodder, and the like. The above description may apply to tens of thousands of the peasantry. But there are also tens of thousands of yeomen with double and quadruple the above means, who can afford to have substantial cottages; patches of garden cultivation round their wells; to keep brood mares; several yokes of plough oxen, and herds of cattle grazing in pasturage; and to spend occasional sums at marriages, and such like festivities. One-fifth or 20 per cent. upon income may appear a high rate of taxation as compared with European countries, but it is low as compared with Asiatic countries. It could not safely be reduced much lower, for it must be borne in mind that other sources of taxation besides those now existing are not available. Indeed the people themselves would hardly expect any thing more; they are grateful for that which has been allowed.

Proportion of Government demand to gross produce.

General condition of landholders.

43. Indeed the fiscal moderation of the British Government is notorious all over the Punjab, and among all classes, especially among those most conversant with the practice of former times. In 1848 the rebel Sikh Chiefs, in their proclamation of rebellion, laid it to the charge of British Officers, that by their low assessment they had sacrificed the State Revenue. The allegation was true, but though meant to convey blame, it really conveyed praise. The British have advantageously pursued the same policy ever since. One excellent proof is that the feudal Jagheerdars, whose Revenues have been assessed on the same principles as the

Fiscal moderation of the British Government.

Government Revenue, complain that their Revenues have been reduced one-half. A Jagheer, of which the valuation, as recorded some years back, was, say Rupees 5,000 or £500, is now assessed at Rupees 3,000 or £300—there are hundreds, and even thousands of such instances, the subjects of common conversation; and by this sure standard the general reduction throughout the British Territory may be measured. This well known fact would alone, independent of all the other proofs, suffice to prove the great reduction of fiscal burden effected by the British Government in the Punjab, which has indeed been the prominent characteristic of our Revenue Administration.

Lapses and resumption make up for reduction of assessment.

44. For this beneficent end there has been a considerable sacrifice of Revenue; but this has been partially compensated for by the resumption of Jagheers at Annexation, and by the lapse of fiefs and jageers and petty tenures since that time. These lapses have nearly sufficed to make up for the reductions subsequent to Annexation, so that the Land Tax has not materially fallen off since Annexation. There has, however, after allowing for all these sets off, been a net sacrifice of at least half a million sterling, this sum being (at the least) the difference between the Land Tax of the Sikhs and the Land Tax of the British. But since Annexation the lapses and resumptions have balanced the reductions of assessment; for, as regards actual realization, the tax yielded Rupees 1,59,40,722 or £1,594,072, for 1850-51, the highest year, and during the last year, 1855-56, it has still yielded Rupees 1,50,00,650 or £1,500,065. In this respect the policy of the Sikh Government was to tax heavily the agriculturists, and to make large assignments of Revenue to the nobility as payment for service and support. But the policy of the British Government is to tax lightly the agriculturists, to pay its servants from its own Treasury, to excuse the native nobility from service, and to gradually reduce their assignments of Revenue.

Reasons for reduction of Land Tax.

45. But while on the one hand every consideration has certainly been shown to the tax-payers, on the other hand there has been no causeless sacrifice of the resources of the State; for there are weighty reasons to show that high money assessments could not be maintained in the Punjab. In former Reports it has been seen that the sudden pacification of the Province after Annexation, the cessation of Military and Political employment, which occupied many thousands of persons and caused money to circulate in

the villages, induced large numbers to devote themselves to agriculture. Formerly a proportion of the agricultural classes were engaged in war and service of various kinds, and thus they supported themselves, and contributed to the support of those who tilled the ground at home. But now the entire support of all these classes fell upon the land. Again, there came a cycle of seasons more favorable than the average of years under British Rule. From all these causes the agriculture became unusually productive, flooded the markets with produce, and reduced prices nearly 50 per cent. This cheapness rendered it difficult for the agriculturists to obtain cash for their produce, when they wanted it to pay their new money assessments. There was less money in the Punjab than previously; large sums, which would formerly have circulated in the Punjab, were remitted to other parts of the Empire by the Soldiery and other Government employès. Again, the fact that nothing but cash was accepted in payment of the Government Revenue, enhanced the value of money. The agriculturist therefore, with abundance of surplus produce on his hands, found difficulty in converting it into money, and this difficulty was perhaps aggravated by the unvarying nature of the Government demand (however low) with men accustomed to an annually fluctuating demand under Sikh Rule. For sometime it was supposed that prices would partially, though not entirely, regain their former standard. But it appears that the same causes must still be more or less in operation to keep down prices. The following Table will show that, with slight oscillations, prices are nearly as low as ever:—

Remarkable cheapness of prices.

Average Prices.

For ten years,* up to 1850-51.	Wheat. Rs. 2 per maund of 82-lbs.	Indian Corn. Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ per maund.
1851-52	Rs. 1 per maund	Rs. $0\frac{14}{16}$ per maund.
1852-53	Rs. $1\frac{3}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.
1853-54	Rs. $1\frac{3}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $1\frac{2}{16}$ ditto.
1854-55	Rs. 1 ditto	Rs. $0\frac{13}{16}$ ditto.
1855-56	Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $0\frac{14}{16}$ ditto.†

* Seven prior to Annexation.

† The great cheapness, which has generally prevailed during the last year, which was dry and unfavorable, leads to the conclusion that granaries were full and markets glutted with the grain of former years.

The price has always been one maund, more or less, or 82 lbs. for the Rupee, during the last five years, that is, *nearly as cheap again* as it used to be before Annexation. Furthermore, not only are the prices much lower than they used to be in the Punjab, but also lower than they are in other parts of Upper India. During the past five years the average price of gram in the North-Western Provinces has been 33 seers to the Rupee and in the Punjab 37 seers.

46. It is clear then that the Punjabee, though he has more produce to sell than heretofore, must sell it at a much lower rate than formerly. His money taxation must therefore be kept low. It is evident indeed that too large a proportion of the people are agriculturists, that they cultivate too much of one thing, *i. e.* cereals, and that they have not sufficient means of disposing of that produce. To remedy these defects, it would be necessary, either that people should take to other professions besides agriculture, or if they must remain agriculturists, that they should introduce new products besides cereals; or if they cannot do this, that they should have the means of exporting their cereals and other produce. That the Punjabees can easily take to non-agricultural employment is doubtful. Many kinds of lucrative services, once open to them, no longer exist. It is probable that three-fourths will for some time continue to be agriculturists. Something may be done regarding the introduction of new products or the improvement of old; but the result will be slow of accomplishment. The most promising plan is to supply the means of exportation. The Punjab cannot export to the West or to the North, as those regions are poor; nor can it export to the East, as in that direction there is already abundance. It can only export to the South, to Kurrachee, the port destined by nature to be the outlet for these Territories. Thence the produce can be shipped for Bombay or for distant countries and colonies. Already it is found that Sindh and Punjab wheat can be profitably exported to the Mauritius. Already some 5,357 tons or 150,000 maunds per annum of Punjab produce find their way with difficulty down the Indus, and this will, it may be hoped, become the nucleus of a mighty traffic. That the Punjab must be producing more than it can consume is easily calculated. The cultivated area has been returned at 12,751,151 acres. Some three-fourths of this area are certainly grown with articles of daily food, namely, wheat, barley and Indian corn, maize and rice. At an ordinary average of

True remedy for agricultural disadvantages.

Surplus production.

production per acre, namely 6¼ maunds, some 80,164,616 maunds or 2,863,022 tons may be produced annually. There are thirteen millions of souls; at an ordinary rate of consumption per annum of about 4½ maunds or 360 lbs. to each person, they would consume 59,000,000 maunds or 2,107,143 tons in a year, which deducted from the aggregate produced leaves a surplus of 777,481 tons, which surplus, though attained by a rough calculation, will give some idea of the actual state of the case. What is to become of this surplus? If possible, it should not be allowed to fill our granaries and glut our markets, causing derangement of prices and embarrassment to the agriculturists, yet it cannot be exported to Kurrachee unless the communication shall be improved by steam or rail, or by both. That this can be effected, there is happily reason to suppose, as will be seen in one of the following Sections (IV.) In this place, therefore, it is sufficient to urge that the measure is of the very last importance to the agricultural interest and to the future prosperity of the Punjab, and that until something of the kind be effected, there must always be some anxiety regarding our Land Revenue. Let means of export, the grand desideratum, be once supplied every thing will follow. There are known to be nearly six millions of *culturable* acres yet to be brought under the plough. There is a population, prolific to increase, hardy and industrious to labor. There are vast supplies of water in the rivers and facilities for excavating canals. Then money will be abundant, prices will recover their standard, and the Land Revenue will flourish.

Urgent need of means for exportation.

47. In regard to the collection of the Land Revenue, it will be remembered that for several years there used to remain heavy balances uncollected. But these amounts were remitted and the demand for future years was reduced. After that, the collections became steady and did not further fall off. For the last three years the uncollected balances have been slight, as follows:—

Years.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.	Per-centage of real Balance on demand.
1853-54	£1,520,570	£1,391,910	£128,659	£74,780	£53,879	
	1,52,05,700	1,39,19,102	12,86,598	7,47,804	5,38,794	3·54
1854-55	£1,470,088	£1,409,373	£60,715	£39,909	£20,805	
	1,47,00,884	1,40,93,731	6,07,153	3,99,099	2,08,054	1·41
1855-56	£1,462,425	£1,415,810	£46,615	£32,547	£14,067	
	1,46,24,259	1,41,58,107	4,66,152	3,25,478	1,40,674	·09

48. It is evident, then, that the uncollected balance is only an inappreciable fraction, and out of Rupees 100 demand, 98¼ are easily realized, so that really the whole demand is realized, and this result is effected without any of the coercive processes authorized by law, such as sale, farm, transfer, or direct management, by Revenue Officers, of the defaulting estates. Such measures were adopted only in 2 cases during 1853-54, 13 in 1854-55, and 16 in 1855-56. These numbers will appear small when it is remembered that there are 28,000 estates and probably no less than three millions of tax-payers to be dealt with. On the appointed quarter-days (the Revenue being paid in four instalments, two for the spring and two for the autumn harvest), the headmen bring the money for their respective villages. If there be any delay, a notice to pay is sent to them, which usually has the desired effect. But even these notices are not likely to increase. In 1853-54 there were 65,874, in 1854-55, 58,747, and in 1855-56, 69,464. There is notoriously much uncertainty of season in the Punjab. The upper Districts have generally a fair supply of rain, the central Districts a scanty fall, and the lower Districts hardly any at all. From the Meteorological Registers, it appears, on the general average, that in 1853-54 there fell 19·38 inches of rain; in 1854-55, 23·84 inches; in 1855-56, 15·18 inches, and these years were not unusually dry, except perhaps the last.

Facility of collection.

Average fall of rain.

50. For the collection of the Land Revenue there are employed 108 Tuhseeldars or chief Native Revenue Officers, 576 subordinate officials, and 2,317 peons or messengers. The aggregate cost of these Establishments amounts to Rupees 4,67,856 or £46,785 per annum, or 3 per cent. upon the collections. This Establishment and per-centage do not appear excessive when it is remembered that the country has been recently acquired, and that in many parts the villages are much scattered, and that the Establishment is employed in numerous collectorate duties other than the realization of Revenue, which duties are often of a judicial and administrative character.

Collectorate Establishments.

51. In former Reports it has been explained how much judicial and administrative business devolves on the fiscal collectorate, and on the proper despatch of which so much of the comfort and well-being of the agriculturist depends. The

Administrative business.

suits relating to rent, or proceeds or possession of land, decided by the Revenue Officers (called Summary Suits), have for the last three years averaged 21,352 per annum, and Miscellaneous Administrative Cases have averaged 101,541 per annum. This business too is increasing. Annual records are kept for all villages, showing each man's holdings and liabilities, and his account with the Government. In the settled Districts these are being rendered with method and punctuality, and for the keeping of them Village Accountants have been carefully trained. Besides its assessment, operations already touched upon, the Settlement Department has, within the last three years, measured field by field some 6,000 square miles, decided 17,910 suits relating to landed property, and prepared an elaborate record of rights for 4,100 estates. The connexion of this Department with the Revenue Survey has been explained in former Reports. These Survey operations will however be touched upon in that Section of the Report which relates to Surveys.

General business of the Settlement.

Part II.—Customs, Excise and Opium.

52. Next after Land Revenue, there follows the heading of Customs. There are now no Customs levied in the Punjab, with the trifling exception of a duty on certain drugs passing the Kangra Frontier. Under the Sikh Government, the Customs duties on all articles of foreign produce were most numerous. These were for the most part remitted under the Regency. In Part II. Chapter VII. of the First Punjab Report, it was explained how commerce was freed from these trammels, at the same time that all internal Transit duties and many Excise imposts were also swept away. Now foreign articles from all quarters pass into the Punjab, duty free, from Affghanistan and the countries beyond it on the West; from Goolab Singh's dominions and Ladakh and from Thibet on the North; from Hindoostan on the East; from Bhawulpoor and Sindh on the South. External, as well as internal, commerce has gained new life since the Annexation of the Punjab.

Customs.

Entire abolition of Customs.

53. The Excise duties in the Punjab comprise spirits, drugs, and salt. The Salt Excise will be treated of presently. The Excise now to be treated of relates to drugs, technically called "muskerat," and spirits, technically called "Abkaree."

Excise.

Spirits and drugs.

The spirits are a decoction from molasses and the bark of the "babool," a common tree growing in the Plains. The drugs consist, *firstly*, of the articles named "Bhung," "Ganja," and "Churrus," obtained from the leaves and flowers of the hemp plant *(Cannabis sativa)*, a shrub-like tree, which grows best in the Hills, but can also be reared in the Plains; *secondly*, the drugs consist of "Post" or the Poppy-head or pod (without the seed), used both for smoking and for decoction, and Opium obtained from the same Poppy. It will be remembered, however, that the two articles are quite distinct; Opium is one thing and Poppy-head another. Now the above spirits and drugs have been heretofore dealt with under one category. The monopoly of all these articles is made over to one or more farmers, who pay a tax to the Government. Also, on the Kangra Frontier, an Import duty is levied on the Opium and the Churrus, both of a superior kind, produced in Ladakh and other Himalayan regions. This is the single exception above noted to the rule, which abolishes all Customs dues in these Territories. Having paid the duty, the traders in the two last-named drugs may carry the article into any District they please, but they must sell to the Government farmers. The Revenue on the spirits and the drugs, Bhung and Churrus (exclusive of the Opium and Poppy-head, has increased slightly year by year. A very large increase would not be desirable, as that would indicate intemperance.

54. The circumstances regarding Opium and Poppy-head are somewhat different. The Poppy is cultivated both in the Hills and Plains of the Punjab. In some parts of the Hills good Opium is obtained from the plant. In the Plains, however, the Poppy-heads chiefly are useful, and the amount of Opium obtained is comparatively small. The cultivation is not considerable at present, and might be largely increased. Under the Sikhs, there were no separate fiscal arrangements regarding the Poppy cultivation. High rates of Land Tax only were levied on it, in common with many other superior products, and in accordance with the same system as agricul-

Poppy-head and Opium.

tural produce generally. Under British Rule the rate of the Land Tax is much lower, but the cultivation is under certain restrictions. The cultivator may grow enough for his own consumption, but all grown beyond that limit he *must* dispose of to the Government monopolist under penalties. It is generally believed that the restriction does operate to diminish the cultivation of the Poppy. Less is grown now than formerly in the Punjab. The supply, however, is made up by importation from the North, the West and the East. It might indeed be at first sight supposed that this diminution of the culture of a drug would be beneficial rather than otherwise. But in point of fact, the Opium and the Poppy-head do not appear to be injurious to the Punjab people, or at all events are not used to any deleterious extent. If the culture were increased, there would probably be no risk of harm resulting. The question, therefore, of increase or decrease of the indigenous culture is not a moral, but a fiscal one. If a plan could be devised whereby the culture might be increased, and the Revenue enhanced in consequence, such plan might be legitimately carried out. It has therefore been discussed, though it has not yet been decided, whether the present system in regard to Opium might not be abolished, and whether the present restrictions might not be removed on the condition that the cultivator should pay to Government an extra rate per acre of Rupees 2 an acre, or some such sum, in addition to the Land Tax rate, and should then be free to dispose of the Poppy as he chose. It is not impossible that the cultivator might prefer the change, whereby on paying the extra rate he would have liberty of disposal, instead of selling to the Government farmer; and if he were to find such change advantageous, he would probably increase his cultivation. But as the present extent of culture is small, and the indirect tax is really raised in great part from imported quantities, it is ascertained that the extra rate of Rupees 2 on the area at present cultivated, *i. e.* about 15,000 acres, would amount to only Rupees 30,000 or £3,000, and would therefore by no means compensate for the loss of the existing Revenue on the Opium and Poppy-head, *viz.* Rupees 1,50,000. Success would consequently depend upon a large increase of Poppy cultivation, and it is probable that there would be an increase.

Must be disposed of to farmers.

Proposal to abolish monopoly and substitute direct tax.

55. The Sindh Authorities have been claiming the *same* privileges for the Opium of that Province (in which the cultivation is at present apparently prohibited) and of the Punjab as those which we conceded to the Malwa Opium, which is allowed, after paying duty, to be exported from Bombay to China. On this head, it is however to be remembered that the amount of Opium (as distinct from Poppy-head) produced in the Plain Districts of the Punjab would not be large, though good Opium could be obtained from the Hills.

Privileges of Malwa Opium claimed for Sindh and Punjab Opium.

56. It only remains to state the proceeds of the Excise on drugs and spirits during the three years under report:—

Revenue from drugs and spirits.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	5,36,795	5,37,562	6,07,578
or £	53,679	53,756	60,757

PART III.—SALT.

57. The Salt Revenue of the Punjab has been largely treated of in the two former Reports. It will suffice now to state that the Punjab Salt is produced from some five mines in the Salt Range of Hills running from the Jhelum to the Indus. Of this Salt the Government has a monopoly. The article is excavated at the Government expense and sold on the spot to the merchants at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund of 80lbs. In the Kohat District, beyond the Indus, there are also some four mines, from which the Salt is excavated by Government, but sold at the almost nominal price of from 2 to 4 annas, or from 3 pence to 6 pence per maund of 80lbs., out of consideration to the mountaineers of that region. But in order that this lightly-taxed Salt may not compete with the article from the mines of the Cis-Indus Salt Range, a preventive line is established along the left bank of the Indus. There is no preventive line along the Northern border of the Punjab, as no Salt produced in those Himalayan regions could compete with the Punjab Salt. The Rajpootana Salts of the North-Western Provinces, which pay duty on the

Outline of the Punjab system of Salt Revenue.

Delhi line, do not at present enter the Punjab by the upper route, though a proposal for admission of one of these Salts (the Sambhur) has just been sanctioned. In order that the Salt from Rajpootana may not enter the Punjab by the lower and direct route, and thereby evade the Delhi line, a preventive line has been established along the Sutlej near Mooltan.

Great increase of yield and Revenue.

58. Formerly the Sikh Government had a similar monopoly of the Cis-Indus Salt Mines; but they farmed their Revenue out and otherwise mismanaged it. The out-turn of the mines was not worth more than 8 lakhs of Rupees or £80,000 of which not more than half or 5 lakhs found its way to the coffers of the State. After Annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the average demand for Salt at the mines was calculated at 6,00,000 maunds per annum, which, at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund, would yield 12 lakhs of Rupees or £120,000 per annum. But the demand continued to rise year after year, till in 1854-55 the demand amounted to 10,47,028 maunds or 10½ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 20,94,056 or 21 lakhs or £210,000. During the past year, 1855-56, there has indeed been a slight falling off, the Salt amounting to maunds 9,65,860 or 9½ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 19,31,720 or 19⅓ lakhs or £193,000. This slight deficiency may be accounted for, partly by the prevalence of drought during the last season, and partly by the existence of an impression among the merchants that there would be an alteration of duty, an impression which has now been removed. It is probable that the increase has not yet reached its final limit, and that as population increases, a still larger Revenue may be confidently expected from this source.

But no increase of price to the consumers.

59. The above increase is indicative of prosperity, at least among the lower classes. The consumption of Punjab Salt has nearly doubled since the establishment of British Rule. The increase of population, the pacification of the Province, the great diminution of the Land Tax, the abolition of Import and Export duties, have caused an enhanced consumption of Salt among the agriculturists and lower orders. Considerable quantities are also exported towards the Eastward and to the North as far as Jummoo and Cashmere; but there is no likelihood of exportation to the West or the South. It is gratifying to reflect that where the Sikh Government obtained only 5 lakhs of Rupees, the British Government

obtains 20 lakhs; and this too without any appreciable increase to the burdens of the people. Formerly the average price of Salt at Lahore used to be 1 Rupee (2*s.*) for 36 or 40lbs. It is now much the same, *viz.* 1 Rupee for 32, 34 and 36lbs., or Rupees 2-4 or 4*s.* 6*d.* per maund of 80lbs., the 4 annas (6*d.*) being the merchant's reimbursement and profit over the Government price of Rupees 2. It is clear then that the excess of our Revenue over that of our predecessors is owing, not to increased taxation, but to increased consumption. That the present price is light, and can be readily paid by the consumer, is clear, when it is considered, that a poor person would consume perhaps half a seer or 1lb. of Salt at the utmost in a month, which might be worth about half an anna in Indian money and 3 farthings in English money. The poorest man earns Rupees 3, or 6 shillings per mensem (many day-laborers receive much more), and having very few wants, which are most cheaply supplied, he can certainly afford to give 2 or 3 pence in the month to purchase for himself and family an article which is at once a necessity and a luxury. The best proof however is in the eating; there never was so much Salt eaten in the Punjab as there is now. In fine it may be said that the Punjab Salt is largely consumed, that it is productive to the Revenue, that it is not perceptibly dearer now than in former days, and that its present price is so light as not to be seriously felt by even the poorest consumer.

Adaptation of the price to the poorest class.

60. Much has been done for the improvement of the mines. The cavernous chambers have been ventilated, have been rendered comparatively safe from accidents, and comparatively easy of access by means of galleries and passages. The health and condition of the miners have been much ameliorated. Supplies of fresh water (a great desideratum in that saline region) have been secured by means of tanks and aqueducts. The roads near the mines have been levelled and a bridge of boats over the neighboring River Jhelum has been constructed for the convenience of the merchants. There is a resident Civil Engineer on the spot to promote improvements. The Government has expended not less than Rupees 50,000 or £5,000 in the improvement of a locality which well deserves an outlay of capital.

Improvement of the Salt Mines.

Strength and cost of Establishments.

61. The annual cost of the Punjab Salt Establishment, including both the Indus and the Sutlej preventive lines, and the employès at the mines, amounts to Rupees 2,54,000 or £25,400 per annum, which sum falls at the rate of 13·15 per cent. on the average collections of the two past years. The number of European employès, including Collector, Deputy Collector and Patrols, is 21, and the number of Native Officials is 1,544. The requisite public buildings along both the preventive lines have been erected.

Rarity of smuggling and of illicit manufacture.

62. Smuggling across the preventive lines is believed to be slight, seizures are certainly rare. The illicit manufacture of Salt is inconsiderable, though it may increase slightly on account of the growing production of Saltpetre. The Central and Southern Districts, owing to saline efflorescence on the ground, have facilities for making of Salt; but full advantage can never be taken of this circumstance, as the population in those localities is very sparse. An impure Salt is produced in the Native Hill State of Mundee in the Trans-Sutlej States. No duty or prohibition exists in regard to this Salt, as it cannot compete with the Punjab Salt. If unpurified, the Punjab people will not consume it; if purified, it could not bear the duties levied by the Mundee Government.

Trans-Indus Salt Mines.

63. The Kohat mines beyond the Indus have been already alluded to. The light British duties of 2 and 4 annas per maund may be more than the nominal duty imposed by the Sikhs on the spot; but then the other cesses, such as Transit, Market, and Town duties, to which the Salt was liable, have been remitted, so that it is much more lightly taxed now than formerly. The Revenue has much increased: for the last three years the average annual yield has been Rupees 98,300, or nearly £10,000, the establishment for collection costing Rupees 16,650 per annum or 17 per cent. on the average collections of the past three years. A small per-centage on the Revenue is allowed to head-men of neighboring villages to secure their good will. The wild mountaineers are great Salt-carriers, and the British Government derives from the possession of these mines much political influence over the surrounding Tribes.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stamp Revenue.

64. The fourth and last part of this Section will relate to other items not included in Land Tax—Salt and Excise. Of such items the first to be considered is that of Stamps. The rate of Stamps in the Punjab is only half the value of the rate which prevails in other Divisions of the Bengal Presidency, but still the amount of Revenue is rising annually, owing to the increase of litigation, of registration of deeds, and the increase of wealth, as may be seen thus :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Stamp Revenue, Rupees...	2,60,324	2,86,686	3,07,865
or £...	26,032	28,668	30,786

65. The next item is that of the Post Office, which for the three years has stood as follows :—

The Post Office Revenue.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees...	3,82,838	3,68,347	3,15,815
or £...	38,283	36,834	31,581

The fluctuations of this Revenue will be best explained by the heads of the Post Office Department, who are directly subordinate to the Supreme Government.

Canal water rent.

66. The Canal Water Rent has ranged as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees...	1,74,382	1,64,622	1,82,476
or £...	17,438	16,462	18,247

When the new Baree Doab Canal shall be opened, an increase of several lakhs per annum may be expected. It has indeed been already shown that if really good means of export shall be provided, the Canal system may be indefinitely extended to the great enhancement of the Revenue.

Tribute.

67. The Tribute has realized during—

	1853-54	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees ...	4,63,176	5,00,613	4,87,205
or £ ...	46,317	50,061	48,720

This Revenue, chiefly derived from feudatories in the Cis-Sutlej States, is precarious, and will decrease as these persons gradually demise.

Miscellaneous items.

68. The ordinary miscellaneous, consisting of judicial fees, proceeds of prisoners' labor, fines, and the like, and the extraordinary consisting of sale proceeds of confiscated property, arrears due to the late Government, and the like, yielded as follows:—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Ordinary, Rupees ..	3,15,868	3,49,462	7,16,787
Extraordinary, Rupees	6,59,297	5,86,948	8,73,570

The ordinary items will be more or less permanent, but the extraordinary will shortly cease.

Sound state of Punjab Revenue.

69. To conclude this important Section, it may be safely urged that the Punjab Revenue is in a sound and satisfactory state. It has been seen that the Land Revenue, in spite of many vicissitudes, is still buoyant, and through the accession of lapses and resumptions still maintains its proper figure. On the other hand the Revenue for Excise on Salt, Spirits, Drugs and from Stamps is annually rising and has become *nearly double* since Annexation. This increase is the more satisfactory in that it results *not* from direct collections, but *indirectly from enhanced consumption of* the dutiable articles. There is probably much connexion between the reduction of the Land Tax and the increase of the Excise. The latter circumstance probably results from the former. The people take more of the excisable articles, because they are better off, owing to diminution of Land Tax. If the Government have remitted some thirty lakhs of Land Tax since Annexation, the people themselves have compensated Government for its liberality by increasing the Excise Revenue by some fifteen lakhs. The Government has partially gained by indirect what it lost on direct taxation. But then how

Land Tax steady and Excise increasing.

infinitely preferable it is, that the Excise should increase *pari passu* with enhanced consumption and comfort, than that a high Land Tax should be maintained? Great stress may be laid on this point, for it affords encouragement for persistence in a course of wise liberality. On the whole there is hope of a slight increase of the aggregate Revenues; there is certainly little fear of a diminution of resources. The Excise Revenues are likely to progressively rise; the Land Tax will remain steady, and may be ultimately much increased, if adequate measures for irrigation and exportation can be carried out simultaneously.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

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70. In the last Punjab Report, written in July 1854, it was declared that the Punjab was ripe for the introduction of an Educational measure. During that same year a Scheme, framed at Lahore, was submitted to the Supreme Government, and the views therein enunciated have since been honored with the approval of the Home Authorities. But early in 1855, the Despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, which initiated a new Æra for Education in India, was received at Lahore. This Despatch was communicated with the Chief Commissioner's directions regarding the carrying out of its provisions to the Financial Commissioner, to whose Department Educational questions pertain. During 1855 the Financial Commissioner collected opinions from all the Local Authorities and thus prepared materials. Early in 1856 Mr. W. D. Arnold, son of the late Dr. Arnold, was appointed Director of Public Instruction. In February of the same year, the Financial Commissioner, aided by the Director's suggestions, forwarded a complete scheme for future Education in the

First Educational Scheme.

Preliminary measures.

Punjab, which has been duly submitted to the Supreme Government for sanction. Such is the preliminary history of what has been done in this Department.

71. The statistics of Schools have been collected from all the Districts. Though very tolerable in their way, they have yet to be subjected to that intelligent analysis, which can only be secured by the aid of specially trained establishments. The next Annual Report will contain an exact classification of their statistics. At present it will suffice to state that the several Divisions can show Indigenous Schools and Scholars as follows :—

Statistics of existing Schools.

Divisions.	Indigenous Schools.	Scholars.	Population.	Proportion of Schools to Population.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Cis-Sutlej States	332	3,506	22,82,111	1 to 6,873	1 to 650
Trans-Sutlej States	586	6,237	22,73,037	387	364
Lahore	*1,270	*12,753	*21,17,894	1,667	166
Jhelum	774	5,782	17,62,488	2,277	304
Leia	No regular Schools.				
Mooltan	212	2,186	9,71,175	4,581	404
Peshawur	†198	†1,128	‡2,96,364	1,496	262
Total	3,372	31,592	91,10,341	2,701	288

Besides the above, there are Schools of a superior kind, established, either by Government, or under Government auspices, at Umballa, Ferozepore, Simla, Jullunder, Hooshyarpore, Kangra, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojrat, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Shahpore. There are also some thirty-five Schools scattered about in the interior of Districts. The largest of the Government Schools is that of Umritsur, which is endowed by a Grant of Rupees 5,000 or £500 a year, and a yearly contribution of Rupees 500, or £50 per annum from Maha Rajah Dhuleep Singh, and has about 500 pupils, some of whom learn the English language and European science. It was explained in the last Report, that there are good Missionary Schools at Lahore, Umritsur, Peshawur, Loodianah, Umballa, Jullunder, Kangra, and

Umritsur School.

* Exclusive of the Goojranwalla and Goordaspore Districts.

† No regular Schools, except in the Huzara District.

‡ Huzara only.

Kotegurh in the Hills. The Indigenous or Village Schools are as yet of the rudest description. A large proportion of the population being Mahomedans, the precincts of the village mosque are in many cases used as a School-house. For the same reason the Persian, Arabic, and Oordoo languages constitute the course of instruction in the Western Districts. In the Eastern Districts, however, there is some admixture of the Hindee and Sanscrit languages with the Nagaree character and other characters debased from the Nagaree. In the Central Districts, and in a part of the Cis-Sutlej States, once the home of the Sikh nation, the Goormookhee is not unfrequently taught. The style of Education is of course most primitive. The Teachers derive a precarious subsistence from fees. Heretofore there have been no funds available for popular Education; but the majority of the people, though ignorant, are yet not insensible to the blessings of knowledge, and are ready to make some small sacrifices for the education of their children.

Character of Indigenous Education.

72. As a leaven to operate upon this mass of ignorance, it is now proposed to found some thirty Schools at the head-quarters of Districts; about 100 Schools in the interior of Districts; four Normal Schools; one Central College at Lahore, with one Principal and two Professors, all Europeans; the above Schools all to be supported by the State. To encourage the people to establish or maintain Schools for themselves in their own villages, it is proposed to appoint ten Visitors and sixty Assistant Visitors. The whole would be supervised by one Director and two Inspectors. The cost of the above Establishment and Institutions will, if fully developed, amount to something less than 3 lakhs of Rupees or £30,000 per annum. Besides the above, it is proposed to allot Rupees 15,000 or £1,500 sterling per annum, as Grants-in-Aid to Missionary and other Schools; an assistance, of which it is already apparent, that the Missionaries will readily avail themselves. In regard to local resources for the maintenance of Indigenous or Village Schools, it is hoped that the landholders, as each new settlement of the Revenue comes into operation, will engage to pay 1 per cent. upon their Land Tax for Education. For City Schools we may rely on obtaining a share of the Town duties levied for municipal improvements. In many large villages also the proceeds of a similar cess may be available,

Proposed establishment for Native Education in the Punjab.

Grants-in-Aid.

Probable funds, public and private.

which has been levied from time immemorial from non-agricultural residents. A large portion of the existing fees paid to School-masters will also be maintained. On the whole it is not improbable that the people themselves may be induced to devote, even at the present time, 2 or 2½ lakhs or £25,000 sterling annually for Education. This, added to the State contribution, will give an aggregate of not less than 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees or £70,000 per annum, with which this great measure may be *commenced and set on foot.* When once a real impression shall have been made upon the popular mind, the amount may rise to 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 and more annually. But even the latter sum, though large, would be hardly sufficient. For if the persons of school-going age were assumed to be one-eighth of the population, *i. e.* 1¾ millions out of 12¾, and if again half of these, or one-sixteenth, are to be educated, say 800,000 scholars, and if the cost of educating each were taken at Rupees 3 per annum (the very lowest possible amount), the aggregate expenditure would be 24 lakhs of Rupees or £240,000 per annum. More than one generation must pass away before any such sum can be realized; and such is the difficulty of carrying out any really National Education.

Commencement of operation.

73. Provisional sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the organization of the Educational Department on something approaching to the above status. Two months only have intervened between the framing of the Scheme and the close of the period under report, *i. e.* between February and May 1856. But something has been done even in this brief interval. A large portion of the Educational Staff has been organized, nearly all the Visitors have been appointed and sent forth as emissaries and pioneers, even to the wildest and most remote Districts. More than half of the Government Schools to be founded in the interior of Districts, that is, about sixty in number, have been set on foot. At the Head-Quarters or Central Station of almost every District a School has either been founded or taken under management; one Normal School has been commenced; some 11,000 small text and school-books have been distributed. In fine the Supreme Government may be confident, that whatever degree of energy may have been displayed in other Departments will be equally exerted in the cause of Education; and we may hope that before another year shall have passed, there may be a goodly array of results to show.

74. The Government have prescribed that this Section of the Report should be sub-divided into the headings of *English*, *Vernacular*, and *Industrial*. It is hoped that in future Reports there will be the means of treating each of these important headings with proper fulness. At the present initiatory stage, however, the remarks upon each must be very brief. It would probably be premature to direct any very strenuous efforts at present upon English Education. The trials that have heretofore been made in the Punjab have not been very successful. It may be better to rest awhile, until a class of youths shall have arisen fit to receive the higher European learning by means of the English language. At present English Education among Punjabees is little better than a forced exotic, ready to wither under the influences of practical life. The great and *immediate* object for attainment is the imparting of sound elementary knowledge in the Vernacular form. Let *the mass of the people* be taught the plain elements of *our* knowledge *in their own language*. This is the first thing, and this, it is hoped, can be done in the present age of translating. No pains will be spared to establish Depôts of Vernacular books for the Punjab. The chief language to be used is the *Oordoo* with the Persian character. The use of this tongue is rapidly spreading among all ranks, and is becoming more than a *lingua franca*. It is most fortunate that the Punjab presents such peculiar facilities for the simplification of language. As regards Industrial Education, the only Institution of this description is a School of Civil Engineering at Lahore, which has sixty scholars, all natives, and proves useful and popular. It is not probable that much can be done in the Industrial branch for some time to come.

English Education.

Vernacular.

Industrial.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

75. The last Punjab Report described the progress made in this Department up to May 1854; the present Section will carry on the narrative up to May 1856, that is, for the two official years, 1854-55 and 1855-56. From the com-

Reorganization of the Department.

mencement of this period, that is, from May 1854, the organization of the Department underwent an important change. Previously, the control of all Military Works throughout the Punjab Territories generally, and of all great Public Works in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, rested with the Military Board in direct subordination to the Government of India; while the control of the Public Works in the Punjab Proper, and of Defensive Works on the Trans-Indus Frontier, rested with a Civil Engineer immediately subordinate to the Punjab Administration. But since May 1854, all Engineering Works generally, whether Civil, Military or Public, have been placed under one Department, at the head of which is a Chief Engineer, and the supervision, financial and otherwise, over the whole, has been entrusted to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel R. Napier, Civil Engineer of the Punjab Proper, was appointed Chief Engineer for the entire Territories, which again were divided into two circles of superintendence, one East and one West of the River Ravee, and for each a Superintending Engineer was appointed under the Chief Engineer. At the same time the Canal branch of the Department was placed under the control of a single Officer, termed Director of Canals. At first the Director was subordinate to the Chief Engineer, but recently he has been made independent, and now corresponds direct with the Chief Commissioner. These Territories now comprise, inclusive of Canals, 40 Executive Divisions. At the close of the period under report, there were Executive Officers 44, Assistant Executive Officers 33, Civil Engineers 3, Assistant Civil Engineers 30, Conductors and Sub-Conductors acting as Assistant Executive Officers 5, Overseers 126. The above constitutes probably the most extensive and certainly the most varied and arduous Engineering charge in India.

Executive Staff.

76. According to the form prescribed by Government, this Section will now comprise Part I., Roads and Bridges; Part II., Railroads; Part III., Canals and Irrigation; Part IV., Military and Miscellaneous.

Part I.—Roads and Bridges.

77. The former Punjab Reports will have at least shown the earnest and anxious attention which has been from the first bestowed on the subject of internal communication in these Territories. It has been explained how the Punjab has

Previous road-making in the Punjab.

been literally covered with a net-work of roads, either marked out or commenced, or partially constructed. In para. 415 of the Second Punjab Report, it was stated that up to May 1854, no less than 3,600 miles of roadway had been more or less made in the Punjab Proper, at a total cost of 47 lakhs of Rupees or £470,000; and in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, up to the same period, about 1,629 miles had been constructed, at a cost of Rupees 7,50,000 or £75,000. The aggregate, therefore, amounted to miles 5,229, at a cost of Rupees 54,50,000 or £545,000. These results, when reported to the Supreme Government, obtained the marked commendations of the late Governor General, the Marquis of Dalhousie. It is hoped that this Section will show how, during the past two years, the course of onward progress has been vigorously sustained.

Grand Trunk Road.

78. Attention is primarily directed to the Punjab Section of the Grand Trunk line of Upper India, from Calcutta to Peshawur. This Section extends from Kurnal, on the confines of the North-Western Provinces, to Peshawur, a distance of about 511 miles. This great road may be conveniently considered in three sub-divisions—*first*, from Kurnal to the Sutlej; *second*, from the Sutlej to Lahore; *third*, from Lahore to Peshawur.

79. The first sub-division then will comprise the road from Kurnal *viâ* Umballa and Loodianah to Ferozepore, a distance of about 201 miles in all, *viz.* from Kurnal to Loodianah 121 miles, and 76 miles from Loodianah to Ferozepore, and 4 miles to bank of Sutlej. This road was commenced under the Military Board in 1852, by Major Laughton, of the Engineers, and remained under his supervision till May 1854. During that period about 87 miles were opened for traffic and Rupees 7,21,700 or £72,170 were spent. Since May 1854 also much has been done. From Ferozepore to Loodianah the road is made, bridged and metalled in an efficient manner, and is indeed the most complete piece of road yet constructed in these Territories. From Loodianah to Umballa (76 miles) the road is open throughout, and nearly the whole is efficiently metalled, embanked and bridged, excepting the Bangua streams and the valley of Rajpoora and the Old or Lesser Gugger stream, which are at present crossed by strong wooden bridges. The Great Gugger is a violent and powerful mountain torrent, which in the rainy season has a deep current,

From Ferozepore to Loodianah.

with wide spreading inundation and a bed of which the sub-soil presents peculiar difficulties for foundations. It will however be spanned in time; but the bridge must probably be 450 feet long with 9 arches of 60 feet span of the most solid masonry and block foundation, and will cost not less than 5 lakhs of Rupees or £50,000, with accessory viaducts and embanked approaches, to cost 4 lakhs more—in all 9 lakhs or £90,000. At present it is crossed by ferry boats. Between Umballa and Kurnal there are seven streams of more or less importance (exclusive of minor streams), of which the two principal are the Tangree and Markunda. The Tangree is a treacherous and impetuous torrent, and must be bridged by 10 arches of 60 feet span, with deep and massive foundation. The Markunda really consists of a broad sandy surface, dry during the greater part of the year; but in the rainy season the collected drainage of the neighbouring Himalayan Range descends in a mass. The volume of water, as it approaches, appears to the spectator like a moving wall, and in a few minutes the broad channel previously dry, is swept by an overwhelming tide. A more troublesome or dangerous obstacle to transit than this Markunda cannot well be imagined. Permanent works for such a place must be slow, and temporary expedients, such as wooden bridges and ferry boats, are impracticable from the peculiar nature of the stream. A project for bridging it is under consideration; the masonry work will extend over 500 yards and comprise 30 arches of 36 feet span. It has been necessary to touch upon this, because the difficulty of the road between Kurnal and Umballa has attracted some attention. But in point of fact the road is *all made*, bridged and metalled, *with the exception* of these streams and their immediate valleys; and of the streams, all have strong wooden bridges, except the Tangree and Markunda, where rafts with casks are provided as means of crossing, immediately after the first rush of the floods has subsided. If it were not for some four or five difficult places, the whole sub-division from Kurnal to Ferozepore might be considered as effectively open, and might be passable for the horsed carriages which run from the Railway Terminus near to Calcutta within a few miles of Umballa. Out of 201 miles, some 185 miles are complete and metalled. Some 150 bridges, of sizes, have been

From Loodianah to Kurnal.

Engineering difficulties between Kurnal and Umballa.

constructed, most of them having several arches and many of them having from 10 to 20 arches. The masonry work is excellent and comparatively cheap. Since May 1854, Rupees 14,15,000 have been expended, making together with the previous Rupees 7,21,700, an aggregate of Rupees 21,36,700 or £213,670. The cost of the road, exclusive of the bridges over Jodee, Gugger, Tangree, Markunda, and Sursootee streams, will amount to Rupees 12,574 or £1,257 per mile, and inclusive of the bridges above-mentioned will amount to Rupees 23,076 or £2,307 per mile.

Road from Sutlej to Lahore.

80. In regard to the second sub-division from the Sutlej to Lahore, the road from Loodianah to the Beas is not made. The new road is being planned; the old road is kept in ordinary repair, but the traffic on it is great and it is much cut up. From the Beas to Lahore there is a good metalled road previously constructed; a third coating of metal is now being laid down upon it. The other piece of road belonging to this sub-division, namely, that from Ferozepore, is marked out and a rough roadway has been constructed; but an improved roadway and masonry works are required.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

81. The remaining sub-division is that from Lahore to Peshawur. The great Engineering difficulties, the number and size of the works, on this most interesting road, have been fully described in former Reports. Of the total distance, 265½ miles, 160 miles were open for traffic; now there are about 192 miles open, that is, with the exception of a few breaks, the whole road is open. But these breaks occur in places where either difficult streams are to be bridged, or deep depressions are to be traversed by causeways and embankments, or where large hillocks or elevations are to be cut through. Although the remaining distance to be opened may be slight, yet in that short space the labor and expense will be enormous. In these places, however, some temporary roadway is provided, so that traffic is not materially interrupted. Up to date of last Report, 25 large and 238 small bridges had been completed. Since that time 89 bridges, of sizes, have been completed, besides 6 temporary timber bridges. Bridges of boats have been furnished for the four rivers, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus, and it is proposed hereafter to span the Indus with a suspension bridge.

The roadway is broad, the general style of the works is excellent, and the earth-work good, though as yet no part of it is metalled. The whole design is upon a grand scale. Up to last Report, Rupees 35,00,000 had been expended, and since that time Rupees 29,50,000, making a total of Rupees 64,50,000, or 64½ lakhs or £645,000, falling at a rate of Rupees 23,450 or £2,350 per mile. Much labor has lately been bestowed on the perfecting and maturing of the projects for the remaining great works. The plans will, it is hoped, be shortly fit for submission to the Supreme Government. It has been found that the ultimate expenditure will considerably exceed even the high estimate given in the last Report. In para. 408 of the Second Punjab Report, the total expenditure, both past and prospective, was set down at 51½ lakhs of Rupees or £515,000; but the finally revised estimates, inclusive of floating bridges and metalling and all items, will not fall short of, and may perhaps exceed, one crore of Rupees or one million pounds sterling. In that case the cost per mile will be about £4,000 or £4,500.

Difficulties and expense of the line.

82. In addition to the Grand Trunk line, progress has been made with other roads. In Huzara 110 miles of excellent hill road have been made and partially bridged, imparting new development to the rural commerce of that mountainous district. In the Peshawur valley, 77 miles of road and 189 bridges and drains have been constructed, connecting the important station of Peshawur with its frontier out-posts. In the wild Kohat district, progress has been made with three valuable military roads. Numerous roads have been roughly made in the Derajat, Trans-Indus. One difficult hill road near Pind Dadun Khan in the Sindh Sagur Doab has been made. A good hill road from Rawul Pindee to the Sanatarium of Murree has been half constructed, and a temporary road has been opened to the new Sanatarium of Dalhousie. In October 1854, the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors was received to several lines of much commercial consequence in the Central districts. Some of these have been commenced upon. The important line from Lahore to Mooltan has been slightly improved; but circumstances are unfavorable to the efficient construction of this road, and we may hope that some day it will be replaced by a Railway.

Peshawur and Huzara Road.

Roads in other parts of the Punjab.

Numerous branch roads have been constructed by the Civil Officers in every district, partly from the Government Revenues and partly from local funds. The aggregate distance of minor roads thus constructed during the past two years amounts to 2,840 miles and the cost to about Rupees 7,00,000.

Aggregate length of road.

83. On the whole not less than 3,520 miles of roads have been constructed, more or less sufficiently, by the Department Public Works and by district Officers, during the two last years, which, with the 5,229 miles previously constructed, make up the large aggregate of 8,749 miles. The nominal length in miles of roads is indeed great, and as regards the designing and marking out roads, there remains but little to be done. But as regards the completion of what has been projected or undertaken there is yet a vast field of labor. Many of the roads are nothing more than temporary substitutes for some regular roadway. It may be said that, with the exception of the Grand Trunk line and the roads near stations, the Punjab roads generally have yet to be bridged. Some 1,500 bridges, of sizes, now exist in these Territories, but many times that number, indeed several thousands of bridges, great and small, are yet required, which it will take years to supply. Owing to the proximity to the hills, the number of rivers, streams and streamlets, there are probably few champaign countries where so many bridges are needed as the Punjab Territories.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

Railroad.

84. The Northern or submontane portion of the Punjab will ultimately be traversed by an important section of the Great North-Western Railroad, from Calcutta to Peshawur. It were superfluous to dilate upon this, the most important line in the Indian Peninsula. It is sufficient to say that the Punjab section will, in a Military and Political point of view, be of more consequence than perhaps any other part of the Railway. Following generally the line of the present Grand Trunk Road, it will bind together the series of first-class Military stations held by the very flower

of the Army, European and Native. It will connect the whole of these with the most salient point (Peshawur) of the most important of the several frontiers, by which the British Empire in the East is bounded. It will render the whole power of the Empire capable of being rapidly concentrated and brought to bear upon a spot of vital consequence to the politics of Central Asia and of the countries bordering upon Europe. Further, in a commercial point of view, the Punjab section will command a portion of the commerce between India and Central Asia.

Line from Calcutta to Peshawur.

85. But so far as the commercial and material interests of the Punjab are concerned, there is a proposed line from North-East to South-West, which is of greater consequence to the country than any public work or any number of works that could be specified. A glance at the accompanying rough Sketch Map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions—*first*, the Provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; *second*, the Provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or Easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or Westerly division, if the power of Art and Science be brought to the aid of nature, the commerce could follow the direction of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be, to the North-West of India, what Calcutta is, to the North-East. A line drawn North to South, some where near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural sub-divisions. And if the same facilities were created Westward, which exist Eastward, then all the commerce *West* of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner as the commerce on the East follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme North-West travels Eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port, there would then come the products from the North-Western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier, and in exchange for these, the products of European countries. In this same direction, there would also arrive the

Route of the Indus.

Its advantages.

vast quantities of Government stores and materiel for the Military and Public Establishments in that quarter, and large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the Eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe.

86. For the opening up of this Western route, the importance of which, upon general considerations, is so evident, it is proposed in the first place to establish communication by rail and steam from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan (a distance of 425 miles), just above the point where the Punjab rivers join the Indus. For the first section of this line a Railroad from Kurrachee to Hyderabad on the Indus, a distance of 123 miles, has been undertaken by the Sindh Railway Company. At first the line may be continued thence up to Mooltan, by steamers on the Indus, to be followed by a Railway as soon as it can be constructed; there would then remain to be constructed a Railroad from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, to join or cross the great North-Western line between Calcutta and Peshawur. It is this last-named Railroad, from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, which immediately concerns the Punjab, and the Supreme Government have directed complete inquiries on the subject to be made. It will now be proper to state briefly what the advantages and facilities of the line are likely to be.

Railroad from Umritsur to Mooltan.

87. The Northern terminus of the line will be Umritsur, which is not only the first mart in the Punjab, but also one of the first commercial cities in Upper India. Its merchants have dealings, not only with all parts of India, but also with many parts of Europe on the one hand, and of Central Asia on the other. To this city there come the choicest Asiatic products, the wool of Thibet, the shawls of Cashmere, the dried fruit and spices of Affghanistan, the carpets of Turkey, the silk of Bokhara, the furs and skins of Tartary, the chintzes and leather of Russia. In return for these arrive the piece-goods and iron of Europe, the fabrics of Bengal, the sugar of Hindoostan and the Punjab. To the same Emporium are gathered all kinds of indigenous produce of the Punjab. Of this trade, amounting, according to reliable returns, to three and a half million pounds sterling per annum, a large portion proceeds to, and from Calcutta, by the Grand Trunk line; another portion to Bombay

Trade of Umritsur.

by difficult and laborious land routes through Central India and the desert routes of Rajpootana; and a third portion (and at present the least portion) to Kurrachee by water carriage on the Indus and its tributaries. Of this traffic, then, nearly all would be diverted to the proposed Railroad from Umritsur to Mooltan and thence to Kurrachee. From these parts most things intended for export would not go to Calcutta if there were facilities for going to Kurrachee; and of those things destined for Bombay, all would go by the Rail to Kurrachee *viâ* Mooltan, instead of the arduous route through Central India. In the same manner all the imports for Umritsur and other parts of the country between Delhi to the North-Western Provinces Frontier and the regions beyond it, which now come from Calcutta or from Bombay by land, would proceed to Kurrachee and thence upwards by Rail.

Water traffic.

88. But besides the noble traffic above indicated, which is of general as well as local interest, there is already a traffic of some magnitude between the Punjab and Kurrachee. So strong is the tendency of trade towards the natural port and outlet, that large quantities of indigenous produce creep and labor in clumsy native craft down the Five Rivers. In this manner hundreds of tons of cereals, linseed, sugar, saltpetre, indigo, pursue a tedious way over 400 miles of the five rivers to the seaboard. The water traffic is greatest on the Sutlej, next on the Jhelum, then on the Indus, and lastly on the Chenab and the Ravee. The united traffic of the rivers up and down by (the greater part say four-fifths being *down* traffic), as ascertained by registration of boats at the junction point, Mithun Kote on the Indus, is not less than 700,000 maunds or 35,000 tons per annum. Now if the rates of carriage by Rail should be kept low, so as to attract commodities which can only afford to pay for *cheap* transit, then it may be certainly presumed, that of the above quantity all that pertains to the Sutlej, the Ravee, and the Chenab, and a part of that belonging to the Jhelum, will be diverted to the Umritsur and Mooltan Railway; and if the Railway up to Peshawur should have been established, then almost *all* the traffic of the Jhelum, and much of the Indus traffic, would proceed to Lahore, and thence down the Rail to Mooltan. The present means of navigation being wretched, and the rivers being difficult, the existing water traffic would preferentially take the Railway, *provided always that the cost of transit be cheap.* It is indeed for the sake of

this indigenous traffic that every well-wisher of the Punjab people must be anxious to see the day when the Rail shall be opened from Umritsur to Mooltan. The traffic may be already considerable and promising, but *it is now as nothing* compared to *what it would become*, with the advantages of a Rail. In the Chapter on Land Revenue, the enormous and increasing production of cereals beyond the present consumption, the probable *surplus* produce amounting to a quarter, perhaps half a million of tons annually, the quantity of unreclaimed land capable of production, the great productive power of the people, were demonstrated. Wheat of excellent quality is grown, and this is eminently a corn-producing province. Sugar-cane of first-rate quality is already grown. Indigo of similar quality can be produced; it is already exported to a considerable extent, though at present of inferior quality, owing to the defective mode of manufacture. It has been recently proved that good linseed in considerable quantities can be raised. If sufficient pains be taken, many hundred tons of fibre can be prepared. From some parts good hemp could be exported. For many thousand square miles the saline nature of the soil offers unusual facilities for the manufacture of saltpetre, which is even now largely made to meet a foreign demand; and from the same soil Carbonate of Soda could be profitably made. The numerous flocks of sheep in the extensive pasturage of the Central districts, and in the hills and valleys of the North, yield a wool that is already exported, and which might become an export of magnitude. There are various articles of manufacture fit for exportation, such as the shawls, stuffs, silks, and carpets of Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Noorpoor and Loodhiana. It were vain to specify the amount which *might* be exported by the Rail, but none acquainted with the Punjab could doubt that the aggregate would be enormous. Lastly, independently of European travellers, who would be numerous, the number of native passengers would prove most profitable. Between the cities of Lahore and Umritsur, the transit of passengers has greatly increased since the completion of the new road; the average of travellers to and fro is not less than a thousand persons per diem; and whereas six years ago there were not twenty ekkas (small one-horse vehicles carrying two or three persons,) in Lahore, there are now some 250 running daily

Indigenous produce of the Punjab.

Probable Exports.

between the two cities. It is believed that from this source alone a Railway might, *even on its first opening*, realize £10,000 per annum on a section only 35 miles long. A similar passenger traffic would doubtless spring up between Lahore and Mooltan, and it may be added that the route *viâ* Kurrachee would be frequented by pilgrims to Mecca.

Passenger traffic.

89. Again, if the advantages, present and prospective, of this line when constructed are great, so also are the facilities for its construction remarkable. Though the country situated above its Northern terminus is rich and highly cultivated, yet the particular tract through which it will run is for the most part poor. Between Mooltan and Lahore, a distance of 240 miles, the country is a dead level, hard and waste. In the first place then, there will be no cultivated or inhabited ground to be bought up. The price for the land will be almost nominal. There are no engineering difficulties whatever to be met with any where between Lahore and Mooltan. The Doab, or country lying between the two rivers Sutlej and Ravee, is elevated in the centre, and the sides slope gently off towards the rivers. From the centre or *back bone* of the tract, there naturally run drainage channels to the rivers; consequently, while a road traversing the Doab near the banks of either river must cross or be intersected by numerous little streams, a line constructed in the *centre* would meet *none of them*. But the Railroad would run near the *central*, or dorsal ridge, parallel to the course of the new Baree Doab Canal, and consequently the line will perhaps not meet with any stream whatever. There being no streams, nor depressions, nor elevations, there will consequently be no bridges, cuttings, or embankments, on at least four-fifths of the distance. As it approaches Mooltan, the line would have to be carried across a few small irrigation canals and to be partially raised. In short it would be difficult to select, or even imagine, a champaign more suited for the cheap and easy construction of a Railway than the country between Lahore and Mooltan. Between Lahore and Umritsur the country is fairly cultivated, and generally level. It offers no engineering obstacles. But there would be three or four small streams, and one canal to be bridged. As regards materials, the iron would come from England; timber and wood of the best kind is obtainable from the Hills by water carriage; fire-wood exists in the utmost abundance; kunkur

Facility for constructing Umritsur and Mooltan Railroad.

would be generally procurable for at least half the distance; masonry would not be much needed; if it were, there are ample facilities for brickmaking; the population near the line is sparse, but labor is largely procurable from other parts of this country for any great work.

Cheapness of transit to be aimed at.

90. The absence of physical and engineering difficulties is indeed most fortunate. For economy and even *cheapness* of construction will be essential to enable the Railway Authorities to fix the transit line at *low* rates. The passenger traffic and the more valuable commodities and products would be considerable, and might bear tolerably high rates. But for a mass of produce, great in bulk, but comparatively less valuable, *lower rates* will be indispensable. For the goods' trains, speed will generally be of less consequence than cheapness of hire. It is upon this condition, namely, that of moderate hire, that the Rail may be expected to supersede the native river boats. In a succeeding Chapter the improvement of the river navigation will be urged. If this most desirable end should be accomplished, as well as the Railway, the one will not interfere with the other; there will be such a great development of commerce and of national resources, that there will be ample scope for both Rail and Steam, and each will have its legitimate functions for the enhancement of wealth and civilization.

Benefit of Railroad to Punjab.

91. Limited space has prevented details being embraced in the above Sketch. The details, commercial and otherwise, are of great variety and interest, and will be treated of in a separate Report; but if the arguments urged should (as it is fully believed they will) be supported by statistical facts and data, then it were superfluous to dilate on the importance of a scheme which will affect the trade of all North-Western India, will give birth to a new commerce yet undeveloped, will be carried out with unusual facility, will prove financially profitable in a high degree, will vitally concern the best material interests of twenty-one millions of industrious people, and will conduce more than any other circumstance that could be named to the future prosperity of the Punjab.

Part III.—Canals and Irrigation.

92. The vast field offered by the Punjab for Canals, and such like works of irrigation, has been explained in former Reports. According to the same order as that pursued on previous occasions, these works may

be classed as, firstly, *Inundation Canals*, and secondly, *Permanent Canals*.

Inundation Canals.

93. The Inundation Canals consist of channels, which are full of water during the latter part of spring, the summer and autumn, and are empty during the winter. These Canals are generally all situated in the South-Western portions of the Punjab. In that latitude the levels of the country would to a great degree preclude the construction of permanent Canals to flow all the year round, unless the original heads were situated in somewhat more elevated localities towards the North. But instead of permanent Canals, these inundation channels are excavated. During the winter the water of the rivers is not sufficiently high to enter them. But as the water rises in the spring from the melting of the snow of the Himalayas (whence the rivers take their source), it gradually enters the channel, which become quite full as the floods attain their maximum volume in the height of summer. From being thus inundated, the channels are called Inundation Canals. At this season the blessing of the water is beyond description. The land is scorched by even more than ordinary heat of an Indian summer. The rains which, in most places, afford some relief, rarely fall here; so that at the season when the water is most needed, when the sky is brass and the earth is iron, the Inundation Canals flooding the adjacent lands from April till October produce luxuriant crops, especially for the autumn harvest. In fact the fertility of the South-Western Punjab in a great degree depends on these Canals; as the only other mode of irrigation, namely, that by wells, is difficult and unsatisfactory. In a former age, it appears that they were conducted from all the rivers, the Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus. Many traces of them are perceptible, together with the ruins, not only of villages, but also of cities and public buildings, the only remaining indications of a wealth and a civilization that have passed away. As explained in previous Reports, the British Government at Annexation found many such Canals in working order round Mooltan, in the Baree Doab, between the rivers Sutlej and Ravee. These it has improved, enlarged, regulated, maintained. For their supervision a Commissioned Officer and three Assistants, with a suitable subordinate establishment, are permanently appointed, at a cost of Rupees 25,700 or £2,570 per annum. The Government derive no extra water rent from these Canals (though the

Their localities.

Land Revenue is of course sustained by the improvement of the cultivation); but the statute labor is furnished by the villagers whose lands are irrigated. Besides these the Khanwa Canal (see para. 430 of Second Punjab Report) is maintained in efficient order by a yearly expenditure of money, *viz.* Rupees 23,152 in 1854-55 and Rupees 17,785 in 1855-56; so also the Dourana Lungana Canal (see para. 431) is similarly maintained. Plans and estimates for Sohag and Kuttora Canals (see para. 431) have been submitted for sanction. A grand project was framed for damming up the Sutlej shortly after the junction of the Beas, thereby securing a permanent head-work for a number of Inundation Canals on the right bank of the Sutlej. The plan, though ably conceived and believed to be practicable, would be very costly, and would exceed the present available means of the Government. But although much has been done in the Baree Doab, there remain many old Canals to be re-opened in the Rechna, Chuch, and Sindh Sagur Doabs, that is, in the valleys of the Chenab, Jhelum and Indus. As soon as the great works in hand shall have been completed, sums of money will be devoted to these Canals, which though insignificant individually are yet most useful, and in the aggregate very important. It was formerly explained that for the old Canals on the right bank of the Indus (see para. 426 of Second Punjab Report), a Surveying Establishment had been employed. Since that period several small Canals have been cleared out and improved, and a project for re-opening the old Manka Canal, at a cost of Rupees 10,14,392 or £101,439, has been submitted. An Engineer Officer, with a suitable subordinate establishment, costing in all Rupees 8,112 or £811 per annum, is appointed for the supervision of the Indus Canals. It is hoped that the day may come when, by means of Inundation Canals, which are most highly valued by the people, and can be cheaply and easily constructed, a civilization which once existed, though it has been dormant for many generations, will revive; and when the wilderness, once cultivated, but now overgrown with brushwood, will again wave with crops.

Their maintenance in the Mooltan Division.

Indus Canals.

94. Passing on from Inundation Canals running from April to October, we come to permanent Canals running all the year round. Under this heading the great work is the new Baree Doab Canal running from the Ravee right down the centre of the tract between that river and the Sutlej from North to South.

Permanent Canals.

New Baree Doab Canal.

95. This Grand Canal has been treated of in both the First and Second Punjab Reports. It was at first estimated to cost fifty-three lakhs of Rupees, and subsequent additions enhanced the amount to upwards of sixty lakhs. But although the estimate was carefully framed and adhered to as much as possible, it became apparent during the last official year, that the cost would exceed the anticipated amount and would not fall short of ninety lakhs or even a hundred lakhs, *i. e.* one million sterling. The revised estimates are now nearly complete. Works, sometimes of greater number and sometimes of greater calibre than had been expected, have become necessary, and the rates of labor have proved much dearer than those calculated.

Progress of the works.

96. Of the main branch, which will be 265 miles long, 135 miles of channel have now been excavated, and the Western branch towards Lahore 60 miles have been excavated out of 74. On the two Eastern branches only a few miles of excavation have been commenced upon. The works at the head, which is of course the most difficult point in the whole Canal, consisting of a deep cutting through a high stony bank, of heavy embankments and of a regulator, are more than half completed. The defensive works, designed to ward off from the Canal the invasions of an impetuous hill torrent and its feeders, have been nearly completed and have withstood the floods of two years. Of the falls and rapids, thirty in number, some have been completed, some are in progress, and some have yet to be commenced. One escape of great importance (near Sirkeean) has yet to be commenced; but its accessory embankment is complete. Two minor escapes have also to be commenced. One principal regulator has to be commenced and one minor regulator has been completed. The bridges for crossing the Canal will be constructed at intervals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the latitude of Lahore and at intervals of 4 miles below that latitude, and will be 115 in number. Of these some few have been completed and some are in progress, but the majority have not been commenced. Machinery has been obtained from England in addition to that previously exported, and a great number of implements have been made up in the temporary work-shops. New permanent work-shops at the Canal Head Station (Madhopoor) on a handsome scale have been projected. Some 500 miles of road in connexion with the Canal have now been made. Some 440,000 trees have now been planted along the banks.

97. In most parts of the Canal there is much masonry work remaining, but vast quantities of bricks have been collected and great progress will be made during the next working season. The Canal however will not be open for irrigation or navigation for three years to come, or perhaps for a longer period. The cost has been as follows :—up to May 1854, Rupees 20,56,806 or £205,680; from May 1854 to May 1856, Rupees 30,36,854 or £303,685—Total, Rupees 50,93,660 or £509,366. The execution of the works is considered to be excellent, and the system and management of the undertaking to be highly creditable to the Officers engaged.

Expenditure.

98. The old Huslee Canal running for 110 miles near the new Canal is efficiently maintained for the present. During the past two years, the receipts and expenditure have been as follows :—

Huslee Canal.

YEARS.	Expenditure.	Receipt.	Surplus to Government.
1854-55	£ 2,455	£ 5,995	£ 3,540
	Rs. 24,550	Rs. 59,956	Rs. 35,406
1855-56	Rs. 25,205	Rs. 87,315	Rs. 62,110
	£ 2,520	£ 8,731	£ 6,211

99. Other permanent Canals have been proposed; one from the Sutlej near Roopur to irrigate a large portion of the Cis-Sutlej States; another from the Chenab to run through the Rechna Doab between the Ravee and Chenab; another in the Chuch Doab between the Chenab and Jhelum. Of these the most promising is the first, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Canal from Roopur, which may be beneficially undertaken as soon as funds are available. But the expediency of multiplying permanent Canals of magnitude is doubtful. On the one hand the outlay is vast, on the other the return is uncertain, until the means of exporting the surplus produce shall have been provided. Until this cardinal and crying want, namely, means of exportation, shall have been supplied, a number of great Canals would be in advance of the needs of the country. Let the new Baree Doab Canal be fairly tried;

Policy of constructing permanent Canals.

let efforts for a Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan be made (the first measure will hardly be complete without the second); and in the meantime Inundation Canals of small size, but of large numbers, will suffice.

Part IV.—Military and Miscellaneous.

Description of Military works in the Punjab.

100. The great importance of Military works in these Territories will be perceived when it is remembered that some 55,000 Regular Troops are cantoned there, among which there are twelve European Regiments, with an aggregate strength of 12,000, and 3,400 European Artillery. Of the chief Military stations, those of Umballa, Jullunder and Ferozepore were in a manner constructed before the Annexation of the Punjab, but many of the European Barracks at those places were temporarily built at first and will now have to be re-built in a permanent style. The cantonments of Meean Meer and Sealkote were nearly completed between the year 1849 and the year 1854, when the control of the works passed from the Military Board to the Chief Commissioner. Since May 1854, important works have been carried on at Peshawur, Nowshera, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan, the Hill stations of Kussowlie and Dugshaie, and the Sanataria of Murree and Dhurmsala. At Peshawur Barracks for two Regiments of European Infantry, and for two Troops and five Companies of European Artillery, have been under construction: much progress has been made with them; a portion has been occupied, and the remainder will shortly be ready. At Nowshera (on the bank of the Cabul River about 30 miles from Peshawur) the station has been altogether formed, and accommodation has been provided for half the Regiment of European Infantry to be located there, one Regiment of Native Infantry, Mountain Train Artillery, and one Regiment Irregular Cavalry. At Rawul Pindee Barracks for one Regiment European Infantry have been constructed. At Kussowlie

Works executed in the past two years.

efforts have been made to construct really good Barracks for one Regiment of European Infantry, and these are now nearly ready. At Dugshai Barracks have been built for 200 convalescents. At Murree excellent accommodation has been nearly completed permanently for 200 men (European Invalids) and at

Dhurmsala for 30 men. At Mooltan Barracks have been built for one Company of Artillery. At Ferozepore a first class Arsenal, of a defensible structure, capable of holding Magazine stores of great quantities, has been advanced to a forward state. A smaller building of a similar kind has been erected at Jhelum. A Fort at Attock on the Indus and at Mooltan have been planned, but not yet proceeded with. The Fort at Kohat has been well advanced towards completion, and other defensive works on the Frontier were for the most part finished previously to May 1854. Besides the above principal works, there have been numberless accessory works carried out in the various cantonments within the two years, relating to the comfort and accommodation of the troops and to the organization of the various Military Departments. During the year 1854-55, the expenditure on Military works amounted to Rupees 26,00,000, and during 1855-56 to Rupees 30,00,000, or Rupees 56,00,000 or £560,000 for the two years. It is difficult to ascertain the exact annual expenditure for the previous years under the Military Board; but it is believed that in no preceding years were greater, if so great, sums expended as in the two years under review. The Punjab Administration has certainly done its utmost to promote progress in this important branch of the Public Works Department. During the past year, indeed, a very large share of the available funds has been devoted to emergent Military works.

Expenditure on the works.

101. The most important among the Military works are of course those which relate to the accommodation of European troops. The Barracks, built after a plan approved by the late Sir Charles Napier, are lofty, spacious, well ventilated; in these respects not inferior, and perhaps superior, to the Barracks of any country in the world. Each Barrack accommodating a Company (say 100 men) is about 320 feet long, 48 feet broad, 21 feet high; so that there is an ample allowance of 2,000, or 2,500 cubic feet of air to each man. There is one main apartment in which the men live and sleep, and side rooms in which they mess. Every practicable arrangement is made to mitigate the heat of summer by means of *pendant fans* and mats of wetted grass. In the Hospitals there would generally be the same number of cubic feet per man, if there were the full complement of sick. The Barracks for married Soldiers

Excellence of the Barracks for European troops.

are most appropriately constructed, with every regard to privacy. The accessories and adjuncts to the Barracks for the comfort and health of the men will, when all completed, be most efficient and upon a liberal scale. It now costs about 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 to house an European Regiment, all items considered, and an ordinary first class cantonment, with accommodation for one European and three Native Infantry Regiments, one Regiment of Cavalry, with fair proportion of Artillery, and with Staff and Department buildings, and station roads, is not constructed for less than thirty lakhs of Rupees or one-third of a million pounds sterling.

Miscellaneous Public Works.

102. In reference to Civil and Miscellaneous works and buildings, it was shown in previous Reports, that nearly all the Jails, Court-houses, and Treasuries in these Territories were completed before the period under report. There is therefore little or nothing to chronicle under this heading. It was explained also, that buildings along the main lines of road, for the protection and accommodation of travellers, had been sanctioned, and were under construction, and that along the greater portion of the Grand Trunk line, these buildings had been erected. The Trunk line is now complete in this respect, and the following Abstract will show what has been done in regard to Miscellaneous buildings generally during the past two years:—

	Number of Buildings.	*Cost.* Rs.
Kutcherries	4	71,933
Jails	5	1,30,336
Revenue and Police Stations combined	4	24,603
Revenue Stations	19	1,13,481
Head Police Stations	41	71,810
Minor Police Stations	146	43,666
Supply Depôts	52	53,129
Caravanseraes	53	91,127
Wells and Tanks	159	62,093
Petty Works	488	1,15,636
Total	971	7,77,954 Rs.
	or £	77,795

103. The total expenditure on works of all kinds during the two years, from both Civil and Engineering Officers, and from both the General Revenues and Local Funds, is as follows :—

	1854-55.	1855-56.	Previous Expenditure.	Grand Total.
1. Roads	£ 370,000	£ 160,000	£ 592,460	£ 1,122,460
	Rs. 37,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 59,24,600	Rs. 1,12,24,600
2. Canals	£ 254,000	£ 182,500	£ 278,800	£ 715,300
	Rs. 25,40,000	Rs. 18,25,000	Rs. 27,88,000	Rs. 71,53,000
3. Civil and Miscellaneous	£ 90,000	£ 5,500	£ 170,000	£ 265,500
	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 17,00,000	Rs. 26,55,000
4. Military	£ 260,000	£ 300,000	£ 582,100	£ 1,142,100
	Rs. 26,00,000	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 58,21,000	Rs. 1,14,21,000
Total ..	£ 974,000	£ 648,000	£ 1,623,360	£ 3,245,360
	Rs. 97,40,000	Rs. 64,80,000	Rs. 1,62,33,600	Rs. 3,24,53,600

General expenditure of Public Works.

Under the first three headings an aggregate expenditure was set down in the last Punjab Report at Rupees 93,55,747-2-1 up to May 1854, which, added to the sums now exhibited, makes such an aggregate as should entitle the Government to the gratitude of the people, and sustain the repute of the Punjab for efforts in the cause of material improvement.

104. If the results attained in the Department of Public Works be considered, it will be evident that the Chief Engineer, Colonel R. Napier, has continued to display the same energy for progress in the construction of works which has on previous occasions obtained for him the commendations of the Supreme Government. Major J. Anderson has served as Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle for the period under report, and has now been translated to a higher appointment elsewhere. Major J. Laughton, Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, has given great attention to the progress of the Grand Trunk Road in the Cis-Sutlej States. The following Executive Officers are considered to be deserving of favorable notice for service rendered during the past two years :—

Names of Officers.

Major J. N. Sharp.

„ J. H. Maxwell.

Lieutenant A. Taylor (of the Lahore and Peshawur Road.)

Lieutenant T. G. Glover, }
„ A. W. Garnett, }
„ H. Hyde, } Engineers.
„ F. Taylor, }
„ W. Crommelin, } Assistant to Chief Engineer.
„ J. G. Medley, }
„ A. Cadell, } Engineers.
„ P. Stewart, }

Captain A. Robertson, Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant C. W. Nightingale, Bengal Native Infantry.
Major A. H. Cobbe, H. M.'s 87th Foot.
Lieutenant A. R. Bayley, H. M.'s 8th Foot.
Captain S. H. J. Davies, Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain F. J. Davies, ditto ditto.
Mr. T. Wilson, Assistant Civil Engineer.

105. In the Canal Department, the Director of Canals, Lieutenant J. H. Dyas, having been honorably connected with the Baree Doab Canal, has, during the last two years, on the whole, given satisfaction as Director of Canals, and is an Officer of much scientific and professional ability.

Of his Officers :—

Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, Engineers, Superintendent, Inundation Canals.
„ J. G. Medley, Engineers, Superintendent, Indus Canal.
„ J. Crofton, Engineers, who has successfully superintended the Baree Doab Canal.
„ D. C. Home, Engineers.
„ H. W. Gulliver, Engineers.
„ J. J. Innes, Engineers.

UNCOVENANTED.

J. D. Smithe, Esquire.
W. Lloyd, Esquire, (gone to Railway.)
A. G. Crommelin, Esquire.

Section V.

POST OFFICE.

106. The Government have given the Post Office a place in the order of the Sections of this Report, prescribing that only such facts as might relate to the interests of the Province should be mentioned here; and that the detailed Departmental Report should be submitted by the Director General of the Post Office in India.

Mails on the main Postal line from Kurnal to Peshawur.

107. The arterial line of postal communication is of course the Grand Trunk Road, running East to West from Kurnal to Peshawur, being in continuation of the great line from Calcutta, traversing the upper and richer portion of the Punjab, and passing through Umballa, Loodianah, Jullunder, Umritsur, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur. From this, cross lines branch off to the neighboring stations, both to the North and to the South. Along the greater part of this main line, the mail is conveyed in carts drawn by two horses, running at a pace of not less than 8 miles per hour. During the rainy months, and in difficult parts of the road, however, the postmen ride the horses, carrying the mails in bags; but the temporary abandonment of the carts causes no diminution of pace. On the whole the postal communication on this line is but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of any line in India.

The Government Bullock Train.

The Government Bullock Train (consisting of covered waggons drawn by bullocks) runs along this line as far as Lahore, at a pace of 3 miles per hour, for eight months in the year, stopping only during the rainy season. It is primarily for the transport of Government stores, but it also conveys a large amount of private goods and a considerable number of passengers, thereby proving a great convenience to the public. The private Companies which run their carriages and waggons up to Kurnal from Calcutta have not yet carried their operations into the Punjab; but they will doubtless do so, as soon as the road shall be somewhat more complete. From Kurnal to Peshawur, the palanqueens of private travellers can be carried on the shoulders of bearers. The mail carts, both ordinary and express, also

convey large numbers of passengers. On the lines branching off from the great line, the letter mails are carried by bearers at a pace of 4 miles per hour, the heavier despatches are carried separately at a slower pace.

Line from Mooltan to Lahore.

108. The next line is from Lahore to Mooltan, running North and South. On this line also the mails are carried in horse carts (except in the rainy season when they are carried on horseback) at a pace of not less than 6 miles per hour. Covered carriages are provided for travellers, drawn by horses and proceeding at 4 or 5 miles per hour. On this road the country being to a great extent uninhabited, bearers for palanqueens are not procurable.

Bullock Train to Mooltan.

The Government Bullock Train has also been established on this line since 1854 for eight months in the year, to the convenience of the Government and of the European public. From Mooltan there are branch lines to Derah Ghazee Khan and Khangurh, the extreme Southern stations of the Punjab. Also from Mooltan there is postal communication both by land and by steamers with Sindh and Kurrachee.

Post in the Central and Western Districts.

109. The third great line is that from Lahore running South-west and communicating with the Central and Western districts, such as Shahpore, Jhung, Leia, Pinddadun Khan, Derah Ismael Khan. From some of these districts again such as Leia and Jhung, there is communication with Mooltan and the South. Along these lines the Post is carried by runners at a pace of 4 miles an hour, the heavy despatches being carried separately and slowly. On none of these lines can bearers for palanqueens be procured, as the country is thinly peopled, nor can any horse vehicles be obtained. Efforts have been made without effect to induce men of the bearer profession to settle down near stages on these roads; but the demand for their services is very uncertain, as these roads are not much travelled by Europeans, but chiefly by natives and merchants. There are, however, abundant facilities for those who "*march*," that is, proceed in the oriental style of one stage per diem, carrying tents and appurtenances with them.

Magisterial Posts in the interior of dictricts.

110. In para. 474 of the Second Punjab Report, it was explained, how District Posts running from the head-quarters to all the Police Posts in the interior had been effectively organized throughout the Punjab. These Posts have

not only carried the fiscal and magisterial despatches, but have also received large numbers of private letters, almost entirely Native Vernacular letters, as may be thus seen :—

Number of private letters sent by them.

111. Private letters sent by District or Magisterial Posts in the Punjab during 1855-56 :—

	Letters.		*Letters.*
Cis-Sutlej States	50,577	Jhelum Division, ...	11,881
Trans-Sutlej States	41,674	Mooltan Division, ...	5,428
Lahore Division	40,469	Peshawur Division, ...	9,051

Grand Total ..... 159,080 private letters.

This number, already considerable, will, it is hoped, increase year by year. The number of letters for the District Dawks has been given, because they pertain to the Civil Department.

112. The construction and repair of Postal Buildings, Post Offices and Staging Bungalows, for accommodation of travellers, erected at nearly every station, or at convenient intervals between stations, are chiefly executed by the Department of Public Works. There are in these Territories 58 Post Offices and 56 Staging Bungalows.

113. The Revenues and Charges of the Post Office Department can be best elucidated by the Director General. They are however included numerically in the Finance Section and Statements.

Section VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraph.

114. The Electric Telegraph will doubtless be fully reported on by the Chief Superintendent of the Department. In accordance with the Government instructions, it will only be necessary to note such facts as may be decidedly of public importance.

Construction of the Line.

115. The construction of the supports of the Line was entrusted to the Department Public Works in subordination to the Local Administration. This work was commenced in the latter half of 1853 and prosecuted vigorously in 1854. By October

1854 the Line was in working order as far as Lahore, and as far as Peshawur by January 1855, since which date the whole Line has been continuously open. The Telegraph extends East and West along the Grand Trunk Road from Kurnal to Peshawur, providing instantaneous communication between all the large Northern stations. The distance is about 520 miles. The Telegraph Offices, that is, stations where messages can be received and delivered, are five in number, namely, Umballa, Jullunder, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, which are indeed the five most important places in a Civil, Military, and Political point of view, though there are other places of greater commercial importance, such as Umritsur, Mooltan, Ferozepore, where Telegraph communication has not been as yet opened. An Office was opened at Umritsur, but it did not pay and was removed; the native merchants there had not at that time learnt to appreciate the Telegraph. At some future time a second Line from North to South, through Mooltan to Kurrachee, may be opened. In fact if Rail and Steam communication be established by that route, a Telegraph Line will be essential.

Telegraph Stations.

116. The wire is supported on posts of Himalayan fir timber. There are about 10,000 such posts to the 520 miles, the average interval between the posts being 50 or 60 yards. The posts cannot be generally styled permanent, though many of them on the road between Lahore and Peshawur are excellent. The ravages of white-ants prove very destructive, and numbers of posts will require periodical renovation. Plans are however being devised for protecting the posts against the destroying insect. In difficult places, such as the banks and beds of streams and rivers, low marshy ground, and the like, the wire is supported on solid masonry pedestals or piers. It is carried across great rivers by means of cables underneath the surface of the water. There is no subterraneous Line. Such a Line was projected in the Peshawur valley for safety's sake; but the plan was not carried out. On one occasion only has the wire been wilfully injured, and as yet the Peshawur people are found to treat the Line with as much respect as any other people. But in time of commotion, a subterraneous Line would prove useful. The construction of the Line, including timber and masonry works, has amounted to about Rupees 2,10,000 or £21,000 or Rupees 400 (£40) per mile. This is however exclusive of the wire itself, the instruments, and such like stores, which

Description of the posts supporting the wire.

Cost of the Line.

may probably have cost upwards of a lakh of Rupees or £10,000. The whole Line is pronounced by the Telegraph Inspectors to be in a sound and efficient state. At each Office there is one Head Assistant and two or three Signallers, in all about twenty-five men (inclusive of three or four Artificers), all Europeans. The cost of the Establishment will be a little more than Rupees 2,000 or £200 per mensem.

Establishment.

117. This being a new and remote Province, it is probable that full advantage will not be taken of the Telegraph, so soon as in many parts of India. The number of messages, private and public, at the five stations, does probably not exceed 300 or 400 per mensem, of which about one-third are despatched by natives; but it will rapidly increase, to the financial profit of the Department. The public messages being comparatively explicit are for the most part accurately delivered; the private messages being more brief, and consequently less intelligible, are not perhaps so accurately rendered. But on the whole the Establishments are efficient and well organized. The Punjab Line gives satisfaction to the Government and to the public, and bears abundant evidence of the energy and ability of the Chief Superintendent, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, not only in the founding of the Department, but in the maintenance of its discipline, order, and effectiveness.

Uses of the Telegraph.

Section VII.

MARINE.

118. The headings prescribed for this Section are—Sea-going Vessels, Ports, Harbours and Lights, and Inland Navigation. The two first headings do not of course apply to this Inland Province. It is only under the last heading, namely, Inland Navigation, that there is any subject matter for report.

119. It might at first sight appear that Inland Navigation would be flourishing in the Land of the Five Rivers. There is no doubt, indeed, that the valley of the Indus must

Inland Navigation.

become the great highway for the export trade of the Punjab; and that upon this trade, more than upon any other circumstance, the material future of this Province will depend. Still it must be admitted that the navigation of the rivers is not as yet efficient or satisfactory, that we found it at the lowest ebb under preceding rulers, and that we have but slightly improved it; that the complete navigability of the rivers is doubtful, and that the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. If ever these difficulties should be really overcome, either by the means at the disposal of the Government, or by the application of European science, enterprise and capital, there will be a great future in store, and a good time coming, for the Punjab. The productive capacity of the country, the excessive glut of cereals, the want of inter-communication and of an outlet for export, the strong tendency of the trade towards Kurrachee, the natural Port, have been explained in the Chapters on Land Revenue and on Railroads. It is down the valley of the Indus, whether by land or water, that the surplus produce of the Punjab must find its vent.

As yet defective.

120. The exports of the Punjab by water carriage down the Five Rivers at present consist of cereals, indigo, sugar, cotton, linseed, rice, saltpetre, wool, oil-seed, spices, silks. The return traffic consists of piece-goods, spices, dye-wood, European stores, and bullion. This trade is susceptible of vast development, not only as regards variety of articles, but also as to quantity, if adequate means of transit were provided. At present, it depends upon country boats and the steam-vessels of the Indus Flotilla. There are no sufficient means of land transport.

Punjab Exports by water.

121. Now, as regards the native boats, their construction is primitive, though there is no want of timber which can be, and is largely floated down the rivers from the Himalayan Hill sides. A boat of this description costs Rupees 500 or 600 (£ 50 or 60), will ordinarily hold 400 maunds or 14 tons, or 600 maunds or 21 tons if heavily laden. The boats are flat-bottomed; they probably never draw less than 2½ feet of water, unless very lightly laden; if heavily laden, they will draw 4 or 5 feet. They manage to pass down the Five Rivers from the Northern marts at all seasons. During the two months when the water is shallowest, namely, from 15th November to 15th January, their cargoes are kept lighter than usual. But even in

Native country boats.

these months they carry 200 maunds each or more, and draw 2½ feet of water at least. If tolerably repaired, they will last several years. The freightage from Lahore to Kurrachee would be about one Rupee or two shillings per maund or Rupees 28 (£2-16s.) per ton, and about half that amount from Mooltan to Kurrachee. The voyage from Lahore to Kurrachee can, under fairly favorable circumstances, be performed in thirty-five days, but it might last for six weeks. The upward trip from Kurrachee to Lahore might last fifteen weeks. There is of course some risk of stoppage from sand banks and occasionally danger from velocity of current.

The Indus Flotilla.

122. The Indus Flotilla steamers belong to the Bombay Government. They ply regularly from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan, but seldom beyond that place. On special occasions, the steamers have, during the rainy season, proceeded as far as Kalabagh on the Indus, or Jhelum on the Jhelum, or Lahore on the Ravee, and Ferozepore on the Sutlej. But they do not appear to be generally suited for navigating the Punjab rivers. Their draught is too great for the shallow waters in the winter months. Their accommodation is not very large, and they are of course much occupied by passengers, troops, Government stores, and treasure. Their freight from Mooltan to Kurrachee is about 10 or 12 annas per maund, that is, 60 or 80 per cent. in excess of the rates by native craft. The down trip is performed in about twelve days, and the up trip in twenty-five days. The character and merits of these vessels can be best described by the Government to which they pertain. So far as the Punjab is concerned, it may be said that they are serviceable in a certain way; they are useful to the Government and to the European community, and render some assistance to traffic. But they are not sufficiently numerous or capacious or inexpensive, to materially affect the export trade of these Territories.

Traffic by country boats.

123. For some time past the Civil Officer resident at Mithunkote, just below the junction of the Five Rivers, where the several fleets of boats must unite, has kept up a registration of the native craft passing up and down the Indus. The last return received for the third quarter of 1855-56 showed 668 boats, passing down with cargo of 2,41,185 maunds or 8,613 tons, and 159 boats passing up with cargo of 23,376 maunds or 835 tons—in all 827 boats, with cargoes of 2,64,561 maunds or 9,447 tons. These numbers

are in excess of any previously returned. A comparison of different quarters shows a progressive increase; and indeed this traffic is generally believed to be really increasing. At the present rate it may reach to nearly a million of maunds, or 35,714 tons in a year. If the water traffic be now so considerable despite of impediments, how vast would it become with the facilities of science! In 1855, when the expectations regarding flax and linseed ran high, and when it was anticipated that Government would have to despatch 2,50,000 maunds or 8,928 tons of produce to Kurrachee from several depôts in the Upper Punjab, there was every hope that water carriage for this amount would be procurable.

Traffic by steamers.

124. Through the courtesy of the Commandant of the Indus Flotilla and the Naval Officer resident at Mooltan, returns of the up and down trade of the steamers have been received as follows:—

YEARS.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Tons.	Rupees or £
1854...	1,024	16,00,829 = 160,083
1855...	952	11,95,931 = 119,593
Total	1,976	27,96,760 = 279,676

New steamers with great power and small draught are required.

125. In fine, from the Upper Punjab downwards to Mooltan, or as far as Mithunkote, that is, down to the confines of Punjab and the junction of all the rivers with the Indus, it is probable that land carriage, either by Railway or by Road, will prove preferable to water carriage; unless, indeed, the navigability of the Punjab rivers shall be established, and a number of steamers of great power, small draught, and cheap freight, shall be introduced. From Mooltan or Mithunkote downwards to Kurrachee, there is every reasonable facility either for Steam or Rail.

For the Punjab rivers it would be far more feasible to introduce steamers of the description above specified than to materially improve the navigability of the rivers. It would be easier to *adapt our steamers to the rivers as they are* than to deepen or alter the existing channel. Any attempt at such alteration would be a work of great difficulty, expence and uncertainty. But if steamers of 2 feet or 2½ feet draught, and of great steam power, could only be constructed, there is good reason to hope that they would successfully navigate the Punjab rivers during all, or nearly all, the months of the year. The rivers are more or less navigated all the year round by native country craft; then why should they be closed to steamers of British build? From local enquiry, it is believed, that in the winter or low-water months, the average depth of the river channels is 4 or 5 feet, and that in the shallowest places the depth is not less than 2½ feet; and this belief is borne out by the observation taken on the Upper Indus and Jhelum in former years by the Officers of the Indian Navy. In the spring, summer and autumn months, the depth is of course much greater.

Probable result of improved navigation.

126. But whether one or both of the great locomotives, namely, Steam or Rail, be introduced, the utmost economy and cheapness should be aimed at, and even speed, if necessary, might be partially sacrificed to this object; so that these mighty means may be available, not only to superior and high-priced products, but also to the humbler agricultural produce with which the Punjab is at present so surfeited. These ends attained, there will come a time, though this generation may not see it, when the valley of the Indus, as the highway of wealth and civilization, shall rival the valley of the Ganges; when the means of cultivation in the Plains of the Punjab shall have been greatly extended; when half the waters of the rivers shall have been diverted to irrigation in all directions; when existing products scantily grown shall have been converted to real staples; when new European products shall have become familiar; and when not only all these products shall be exported by the Indus, but also manufactures yet to be developed, and articles from the regions beyond the Himalayas and from the Central Asian countries.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

Scope and condition of Punjab Finance.

127. In former Reports it has been shown that in ordinary years the Punjab Territories may be expected to yield about two crores of Rupees or two million pounds sterling, and to expend 1½ crores or 1½ million pounds sterling, the remaining half crore or half million pounds sterling being surplus, or, in other words, that three-fourths of the income will be expended and one-fourth saved. The income of course includes all the Revenues derived from the various sources described in Section II. The expenditure includes the entire cost of the Civil Administration, the Post Office, the Military Police, the Irregular Force, and the numerous fortified works for defence of Frontier, and all Public Works for the improvement of the country. But it does not include the cost of the Regular Army cantoned in the Punjab, nor the cost of constructing the Cantonments. The income and expenditure having been thus balanced, the remainder is considered to be surplus, available for the general purposes of the Empire. It has been further demonstrated that, judged by this standard, the Punjab Territories, new and old, yielded a very large surplus during the first four years, after the Annexation of the Punjab Proper, which surplus had however been swollen by extraordinary receipts, which would not always accrue. But it was confidently calculated that the Punjab Proper would produce upwards of 20 lakhs, and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States 35 lakhs, in all 55 lakhs and more, or upwards of half a million sterling.

Finances for the last three years.

128. The present Report will relate to the Finances of the years 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56, which may be thus abstracted.

Statement.

	1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.
Revenue, Ordinary ..	1,29,29,332	60,54,536	1,89,83,868	1,32,56,067	61,41,322	1,93,97,389	1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
„ Extraordinary ..	5,02,150	1,57,147	6,59,297	4,07,883	1,79,066	5,86,949	6,01,999	2,71,572	8,73,571
Total Rs. ..	1,34,31,482	62,11,683	1,96,43,165	1,36,63,950	63,20,388	1,99,84,338	1,37,50,819	63,76,116	2,01,26,935
or £ ..	1,343,148	621,168	1,964,316	1,366,395	632,038	1,998,433	1,375,081	637,611	2,042,548
Expenditure, Ordinary, including all Establishments	90,51,749	20,46,684	1,10,98,433	88,74,789	19,75,073	1,08,49,862	89,67,725	19,62,059	1,09,29,785
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Public Works..	29,42,019	6,14,873	35,56,892	54,04,125	5,15,147	59,19,272	43,33,790	10,66,165	53,99,955
Total Rs. ..	1,19,93,768	26,61,557	1,46,55,325	1,42,78,914	24,90,220	1,67,69,134	1,33,01,515	30,28,224	1,63,29,739
or £ ..	1,199,376	266,155	1,465,532	1,427,891	249,022	1,676,913	1,330,151	3,02,822	16,32,973
Grand Total of Income ..			1,96,43,165			1,99,84,338			2,01,26,935
Grand Total of Expenditure,			1,46,55,325			1,67,69,134			1,63,29,739
Surplus Rs. ..			49,87,840			32,15,204	4,49,304		37,97,196
or £ ..			498,784			321,520	44,930		3,79,719
Deficit Rs. .				6,14,964					

From the above, it will be seen, that in 1853-54 the surplus amounted to 50 lakhs, in 1854-55 to 32 lakhs, and in 1855-56 to 37 lakhs. The surplus, during the last two years, has accrued from the Territories generally; but the Punjab Proper has, during these years, ceased to yield its former surplus. This increase of expenditure however has not arisen from enhanced Establishments, or from any ordinary exigency whatever, but solely from the demand for Public Works. When the Board of Administration in 1852 estimated the Punjab surplus, it was supposed that some 9 lakhs per annum for the Punjab Proper and some 2 or 3 lakhs for the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States would be spent on Public Works. The estimate of 9 lakhs for the Punjab was low perhaps, but if 12 or even 15 lakhs had been allowed, still the Board's estimate would on the whole have held good. But the actual expenditure has been much greater during the past four years, as may be thus seen :—

Large expenditure on Public Works.

Amount expended on Public Works.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	20,23,443	21,81,283	43,72,673	37,30,749
or £	202,344	218,128	437,267	373,074

Indeed the expenditure on Public Works in the Punjab by the British Government may be called munificent. The sum total expended from first to last is as follows :—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees	1,36,68,998	8,63,497	1,45,32,495
or £	1,366,899	86,349	1,453,249

This, too, is exclusive of money from Local Funds, which amount to—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees	12,15,036	11,52,661	23,66,697
or £	121,503	115,266	236,669

The British Government has drawn Rs. 14,15,84,094 or £14,158,409* of gross Revenue from these Territories, on which an expenditure on Public Works of Rupees 1,66,56,776 from the Treasury falls at the rate of 12 per cent. On the

Cost of Public Works from the commencement.

* From 1849-50, when expenditure on Public Works first commenced.

Punjab Proper Rupees 9,64,93,875 or £9,649,387 of Revenue have been realized, and Rupees 1,48,83,034 or £1,488,303 or 15½ per cent. on Revenue have been spent on Public Works. It is believed that few countries could show so proportionably large an outlay of capital for future improvement. There is much ground for satisfaction in the reflection that the *only item of increased expenditure* in these Territories relates to *Public Works*, an item which of all others is the most beneficial, and which is sure to yield a return sooner or later, and which is the most easily susceptible of reduction if necessary. The extraordinary expenditure may be considered as contingent and devoted to improvements of various kinds. But these, however desirable or important, are not absolutely and emergently necessary. The *ordinary* expenditure on Establishments which are absolutely necessary may be thus compared with income :—

		Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Ordinary Revenue of 1855-56... ...	Rs.	1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
Deduct Expenditure, Ordinary ...	„	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
Remains surplus....	Rs.	54,11,002	46,80,909	1,00,91,911
	or £	541,100	468,090	1,009,191

No increase of fixed Establishments.

It is manifest then, that expenditure *could*, if necessary, be kept considerably within the income. Again these necessary Establishments have shown no tendency to increase since the year in which they were fully organized: if there be any particular tendency, it is towards decrease.

	1852-53.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.
General.....	2,80,416	1,12,166	3,52,582	2,73,323	1,09,329	3,82,652	2,92,052	1,16,820	4,08,872
Judicial.....	21,76,606	5,47,365	27,23,971	20,45,568	5,61,879	26,07,357	18,46,227	5,62,254	24,08,481
Fiscal.....	10,42,409	4,37,747	14,80,156	9,91,533	4,57,927	14,49,460	9,61,036	4,59,506	14,20,542
Post Office ..	1,88,598	1,45,514	3,29,112	2,10,470	1,06,020	3,16,490	1,99,878	1,20,000	3,19,878
Miscellaneous.	2,78,388	61,714	3,40,102	3,10,053	44,212	3,54,265	3,05,057	34,949	3,40,006
Military.....	42,75,457	3,56,758	46,32,215	38,68,513	3,07,102	41,75,615	41,33,568	1,30,106	42,63,674
Total Rs.....	82,36,874	16,61,264	98,98,138	96,99,460	16,86,469	92,85,839	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
or £....	823,687	166,126	989,813	969,946	168,646	928,583	773,781	142,363	916,145

The comparative cheapness of the Punjab Civil Administration is worthy of remark. The aggregate of General, Fiscal and Judicial charges, which really comprise the Ordinary Civil Expenditure, amounts to Rupees 42,37,895 or only 20 per cent. on the total income. Among the above items, it should be also observed, that the pensions will still further decrease as the pensioners die off, until they cease altogether.

Progress of general economy.

129. On the whole then it follows that the Punjab Finances are in a most sound and satisfactory state. In a previous Section, it has been seen that the Revenue is buoyant; in the present Section it is shown that there is an annual surplus, that expenditure can be kept well within income, that ordinary and indispensable expenses do not increase, that the *only* extraordinary increase is for *Public Works*. These circumstances constitute fair proof of a flourishing condition of affairs and of economical management.

Aggregate of surplus income of new and old Territory.

130. The extent to which these Territories have "*paid*" (so to speak), that is, have proved remunerative and profitable acquisitions, may be thus seen:

Surplus yielded by Cis and Trans-Sutlej States prior to Annexation of Punjab ...	Rs.	1,34,07,993 or	£1,340,799
Punjab Proper since Annexation, 1849	„	1,55,65,140 or	£1,556,514
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States since 1849	„	2,65,82,718 or	£2,658,272
Grand Total	Rs.	5,55,55,851 or	£5,555,585

Cost of Military Buildings.

These Territories then, after paying their own expenses, have yielded 5,555,585 pounds sterling as surplus into the Treasury of the Empire. This amount is so much gain, which the British Government would not have had if these Territories had not been acquired; for there has been no material increase to the Regular Army on account of these Territories, and no extra expense has been incurred out of the general Revenues of the Empire, except perhaps the construction of some new Cantonments. But these Cantonments, expensive as they are, if charged to these Territories at all, might still be paid from the surplus which has been gained, and the Treasury is relieved

of all charges on that account, except the petty charges of repair. It is to be remembered, however, that the Punjab Administration has had not only to build Cantonments for the Punjab Proper, but also to re-build most of the European Barracks (always the heaviest item in the charges) in the old Territory East of the Sutlej. In those last-named stations, the Barracks were roughly constructed as temporary expedients on the first occupation of the country, and have now to be permanently constructed at leisure. Again, all buildings of this kind are constructed once for all, whereas on the other hand the annual surplus will be perpetually flowing into the Treasury.

Department of Accounts.

131. It only remains to add that much attention has been paid to the Department of Accounts, that the inefficient balance or unadjusted items in the Punjab Treasuries which in 1853-54 had fallen from 43 to 27 lakhs, have by 1855-56 still further fallen to 15 lakhs. When the transfer of the Punjab branch Offices of Account and Audit from Agra to Lahore shall have been effected, greater punctuality and efficiency in the preparation of the Financial Returns will be secured.

Section IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General scheme of Church building.

132. The chief concern of the Punjab Administration with the Ecclesiastical Department is the construction of Churches. In the last Punjab Report (para. 481) the general scheme of Church building in these Territories was explained. It was stated how Churches had been sanctioned at the Chief Military stations of Umballa, Meean Meer (Lahore), Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, and Peshawur, estimated to cost 1¾ lakhs of Rupees, Government Grant, and half a lakh private subscription, in all 2¼ lakhs or £22,500, and to accommodate more than 5,000 persons. It was also shown that besides these there were Churches either existing, or under construction at

Jullunder, Hooshiarpoor, Ferozepoor, Loodianah, Kussowlie, Simla, Umritsur, Murree; so that eventually there would be sufficient accommodation for the probable number of attendants at Divine Service, and no station of any size or consequence would be without a sacred edifice.

133. During the period under Report, that is, from May 1854 to May 1856, creditable progress has been made with the Umballa Church; the Peshawur Church has been half constructed; the Meean Meer Church is far advanced towards completion; the Rawul Pindee Church has been successfully finished. Again, Churches have been commenced at Dhurmsala and at Jhelum. A Church has been planned at Mooltan. Progress has been made with the Murree Church. The Kussowlie, Jullunder, and Anarkullee Churches have been improved. A small Church has been erected at Goojranwallah from private subscriptions and the Church Building Society's Funds. In most cases regard has been had not only to the adaptation of the structure to the necessities of climate, but also to its architectural propriety. Endeavour has been made to erect buildings, which, while fulfilling the requirements of an Eastern climate, may yet present an exterior indicating their sacred character and preserve the religious associations so much venerated in the mother country. It is obvious that when large sums are being spent on Churches, the buildings may be rendered elegant and appropriate without any additional expense or labor; thought and knowledge on the part of the architect being alone required. The Umballa Church will, it is believed, prove a good specimen of the decorated Gothic, and the Meean Meer Church of the early or pointed Gothic. In a former Report it has also been mentioned that the Sealkote Church possesses architectural pretension. In the minor Churches also the proper style of Ecclesiastical Architecture has been more or less followed. The erection of the Churches has been conducted by the Engineer Officers of Government; but the Chaplains have also evinced the most laudable interest in the work, and have rendered much assistance. On the whole, it may be said, that the Government has spent, or is spending sums which will amount to not less than 3½ lakhs of Rupees or £35,000 for some seventeen Churches, to provide accommodation for 7,000, perhaps for 8,000 persons, a number equal to nearly two-thirds of the European Forces stationed in these Territories.

Progress in the building of Churches.

Propriety of Architectural style.

Roman Catholic Chapels.

134. At all the large Military stations Grants have been allowed by Government for Chapels for the Roman Catholic Soldiers. The Officiating Priests have always evinced much interest in the construction of the Chapels, and the Punjab stations have been visited by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra.

Conservancy of Cemeteries.

135. Rules have been framed, under sanction of Supreme Government, for the conservancy of Cemeteries at all the stations. The Returns of Burials at out-stations, are duly rendered by the Magistrates. Returns of Baptisms are similarly rendered by Ministers not belonging to the Church of England in conformity with orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The Chaplains' Returns are submitted direct to the Ecclesiastical Registrar in Calcutta. Marriage Registrars have been appointed throughout the Punjab; there are 29 of these Officers.

Distribution of Chaplains.

136. It might be well to conclude this Section by an enumeration of the Hon'ble Company's Chaplains now ministering in the Punjab. There are Chaplains then at the following stations:—

Umballa...		2
Ferozepoor		1
Simla		1
Dugshaie		1
Jullunder		1
Lahore ..	Meean Meer, ...	1
	Anarkullee, ...	1
Subathoo		1
Sealkote		1
Wuzeerabad		1
Rawul Pindee		1
Jhelum and Murree		1
Peshawur		2
Hooshiarpoor		1
Kussowlie		1
Total,... ...		17

It will be seen then, that a considerable proportion of the Bengal Establishment, nearly one-third perhaps of Chaplains, is stationed in these Territories on account of the large Military Force cantoned here; but even this staff is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the Province. In the South Western districts, there are several Civil stations, which are a hundred, and even two hundred miles or more distant from the nearest Minister. For these districts there is at least a Chaplain required at Mooltan.

Section X.

POLITICAL.

Scope and nature of Punjab Politics.

137. The Politics of the Punjab consist in its relations with the Independent Tribes along a frontier of 800 miles; of communications with Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul; of occasional despatches from Kokan and other countries in Central Asia, and of constant and intimate connection with those Chiefs in the interior of the Punjab, or immediately adjoining it, who possess independent internal jurisdiction, but are politically dependant on the British Government. In the last category may be enumerated the Maha Rajah of Jummoo and Cashmeer, the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor, the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend, Nabha, Aloowalah, Mundee, Chumba, Sukeit, Kyloor, Sirmoor, and a host of petty Chiefs in the Kangra and Simla Hills.

Period under review.

138. The last Punjab Report (Section II.) brought the epitome of events down to the close of 1853. The present Section will recapitulate, in chronological order, the most important occurrences from the commencement of 1854 to the present time, May 1856.

139. In January 1854, the Punjab State-prisoners (Sirdars) concerned in the Second Punjab war were released from confinement, and allowed to select their own places of residence within certain limits.

Government on this occasion sanctioned their pensions being increased to the following amounts :—

The Sikh Sirdars.

Chuttur Singh ...	Rs.	8,000	per annum or	£800
Shere Singh	„	6,000	„ „	600
Hakim Rae	„	1,200	„ „	120
Lall Singh.....	„	840	„ „	84
Mahtab Singh	„	840	„ „	84
Oomed Singh of Juswun...	„	4,800	„ „	480
Jugut Chund, of Datenpore ...	„	2,400	„ „	240

Goorchanees and Kusranee Tribes.

140. In March of the same year, the Goorchanees and Kusranees, two powerful and predatory Tribes on the borders of Derah Ismael Khan, who formerly, on account of misconduct, had been prohibited from entering the Plains, made submission, and were relieved from these restrictions.

Kohat Pass Affreedees.

141. About the same time the Affreedees of the Kohat Pass again violated their engagements, and again were prevented from entering the Peshawur valley. This embargo lasted until the following September.

Bussee Khail outrage.

142. During this period, *i. e.* February 1855, the Bussee Khail Affreedees made a desperate attack on the Camp of an Officer employed on the road between Peshawur and the mouth of this Pass. The lands of the Bussee Khail for some distance flank the entrance to the Pass on the Peshawur side, and the tribe itself had been debarred from the valley on account of the murder of a traveller. In this attack forty-six persons were killed and wounded and much property carried off. Two of the assailants also were slain; two retaliatory expeditions were made by our Troops against the Bussee Khail tribe; and more than half the value of the plundered property was made good for reprisals. Heretofore this tribe had traded during winter with the British cities of the Plains, and during summer had enjoyed in the cool mountain retreats the profits of that trade. But now the strictest embargo was placed on them, enforced by rewards given for the seizure of every individual who entered the valley, and fines were inflicted on

Punishment and submission of the tribe.

any party who harboured one of them in British territory. The result, after more than a year's steady persistance in this policy, was the unconditional surrender of the Bussee Khailees. A debit and credit account was then drawn up and the tribe made good the deficit standing against them. During the period the embargo lasted, their losses in the interruption of their trade with Peshawur were estimated to have exceeded Rupees 50,000 or £ 5,000, an enormous sum for such a people.

Peace made with Boree Affreedees.

143. In March also the Boree Affreedees, whose chastisement was described in the Second Punjab Report, were admitted to terms. This tribe, from being among the most successful marauders in the valley, and one which, after having once kept up a body of mounted robbers, have now turned their attention to peaceful pursuits, have sold their horses, purchased bullocks, and engaged in the salt trade.

Services of Nazir Khairoollah to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in Bokhara.

144. In April 1854, Nazir Khairoollah, a great Bokhara and Cabul merchant, took refuge in Peshawur. He had been despoiled of his wealth by the Chiefs of those countries mainly on account of his services to two English Officers whom he had found in captivity. He laid claim to considerable sums, which he affirmed he had advanced to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, or by their orders, when prisoners in the dungeon of Bokhara. After full enquiry the British Government made good all the money for which the Nazir could show a shadow of evidence, together with the interest. The sum the old merchant thus recovered amounted to £3,374, and in addition a pension of £600 per annum was granted him for life. A handsome dress of honor was likewise presented to him through the Commissioner of Peshawur in full durbar. These rewards, however handsome, were no more than Nazir Khairoollah had well deserved.

His reward.

He had nobly held out the hand of smypathy and succour to our captive countrymen, far removed from the assistance of their friends, in a place where such acts were certain to bring down on him the vengeance of a bigoted and ruthless tyrant. The Nazir has also, through the intervention of the Chief Commissioner, recovered a large sum from a mercantile house in Cashmeer, which was otherwise lost beyond redemption, and he has now settled down for life at Peshawur, where he promises to become a useful and influential subject.

145. During the summer of 1854 also, the Cabul Khail Wuzeerees, an independent and powerful tribe on the Kohat Frontier, made more than one incursion into British Territory, but were compelled to make good the value of plundered property and give security for future good conduct.

Cabul Khail Wuzeerees.

146. In September also of that year, a section of the Michnee Momunds, which held lands in fiefdom from the British, but which occupied three strongly situated villages just across the border, defied our authority. Their strongholds, however, were attacked and destroyed; the lands within the valley, which notwithstanding frequent misconduct had hitherto been maintained to them on a nominal taxation, were confiscated, and restored to the descendants of the ancient proprietors from whom they had been originally seized. The remainder of the tribe, who did not join in this movement, have been continued in their privileges.

The Michnee Momunds.

147. During the autumn of this year an Ambassador arrived from the Khan of Kokan, asking for aid against the Russians, who had taken the Fort of Ak Musjid and occupied an extensive tract of land within that Territory on the banks of the river Seer or Taxartes. This Envoy belonged to the well known Suddoozaie race; and after the destruction of their hopes in Affghanistan in 1842, made his way to Kokan, and there rose to power. With great difficulty he reached Peshawur, travelling through Badukshan, Tashkund and Swat. For nearly a year the Ambassador remained at Peshawur, (where he and his followers were entertained at the public cost,) unwilling apparently to resign such good quarters. On his departure to return, he received a sum of money to cover the expenses of the road, and was entrusted with a handsome present and friendly letters for the Khan. Ameer Dost Mahomed offered the Ambassador a safe conduct through Cabul, the easiest route to Kokan from India; but the latter preferred the route by Cashmeer, Thibet and Iskardo.

Embassy from Khan of Kokan.

148. In October 1854, an Envoy arrived from Ameer Dost Mahomed of Cabul, with a friendly letter for the Governor General of India. Being received and treated with much consideration, and sent back with a favorable reply, a good understanding was brought about between the Ameer and the

Envoy from Cabul.

British Government.

Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul.

A few months afterwards, Sirdar Hyder Khan, the favorite son and heir apparent of this Chief, came to Peshawur, where he was met by the Chief Commissioner, and a Treaty of friendship under the orders of the Governor General in Council was concluded between the British Government and the Ameer on the 30th March 1855. By this Treaty,* peace and friendship was established between the contracting powers. It was guaranteed that we would respect the Ameer's possessions in Affghanistan and never interfere in them, while the Ameer engaged similarly to respect British Territory and also to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies. Sirdar Hyder Khan having been sumptuously entertained during his residence at Peshawur, and having received many handsome presents, returned to Cabul.

Enquiries after Lieutenant Wyburd in Central Asia.

149. Towards the close of 1854, measures were again taken with the view of ascertaining the fate of Lieutenant Wyburd, in Central Asia, but without effect. Messengers have travelled over Kokan, Koondoz, Bokhara, and all the intervening lands, without finding any traces of this unfortunate traveller. The most probable account yet forthcoming was obtained from Saleh Mahomed Akhoonzadeh, a follower of Major James Abbott, on his travels through Khiva. By this man's story, it appeared that when he was in Maimunna, a country between Bokhara and Herat, the murder of a famous Hajee or Pilgrim was the common topic of conversation in the public bazaar. It seemed that the Hajee had passed himself off as a learned Mahomedan, who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca seven times, and was greatly esteemed in consequence. But in a festive moment with a Captain of the guard of the Chief of Maimunna, it was supposed he had confessed the secret of his real character. This man dissembled for the time, but informed the Chief by whose orders the unhappy Hajee was basely murdered by the guard given him for his protection on a journey by the wretch himself. It seems most probable that this Hajee was Lieutenant Wyburd.

His probable fate.

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* For copy of the Treaty see Appendix.

150. Early in January 1855, the Chiefship of Mumdote, in the Cis-Sutlej States, which for some time had been in a state of considerable disorder, became thoroughly disorganized. A large body of exiles came to Lahore, and complained against the oppression and tyranny of the Chief. The Commissioner of the division was directed to visit the country, and make a full and searching inquiry into the complaints of the people, in the presence of the Nuwab or his representatives. On the arrival of the Commissioner at Mumdote, complaints poured in from every quarter. The Nuwab and his sons were accused of murder, the frequent seizure of young females of every rank for the gratification of their lusts, and of systematic extortion and oppression. The inquiry extended over several months, during which the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, visited various parts of the district twice, and his successor the Officiating Commissioner, visited it once. Many of the complaints were proved beyond doubt. The feelings of the great mass of the people were bitterly incensed against their Chief; trade was well nigh paralysed and agriculture ruined; the country was fast relapsing into a desert, and the Revenue had fallen from £8,000 per annum to £2,000. The Nuwab of Mumdote having been convicted of various specific crimes, and of general mismanagement of his country, was degraded by Government from the rank and privileges of an independent Chief vested with internal jurisdiction, into an ordinary subject, amenable to the British Courts of Justice. His estates were all maintained to him; but he has been obliged to reside at Lahore for a term of years; his quota of horsemen has been commuted into a money payment; his seignorial power has been withdrawn; and the taxation of his lands will be assessed; and beyond these assessments, he will no longer be able to demand a rupee from the village proprietors. Mumdote was formerly a part of the Lahore Territory, and was held in fiefdom by the Chief. When the Lahore possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated after the war of 1846, the Chief of Mumdote, who had performed various services to us towards the end of the war, was created a Nuwab, and his Jageers converted into a principality, over which he was allowed to exercise independent jurisdiction.

Discontent of the people in the Mumdote Chiefship.

The Chief is deprived of internal jurisdiction, but retains the Revenue of his fief.

151. During this year Mahomed Shah Khan, the well-known Ghilzai Chief, made overtures, which were summarily rejected. This man had been one of the most prominent leaders in the Cabul outbreak of 1841. After the conclusion of the second Affghan war and the restoration of Ameer Dost Mahomed to his country, Mahomed Shah Ghilzai had rebelled. His brother was seized and blown from a gun, and he himself driven to become a wanderer in the most inaccessible parts of the mountain tracts of that region.

The Ghilzai Chief.

152. In 1855 also a long standing dispute of much importance, between the Rajah of Aloowalah, and his youngest brother, was brought to a determination. The father shortly before his demise had endeavoured to have his youngest son declared his heir and successor in the Chiefship; and on this arrangement being objected to by the British Government, he made a Will, dismembering the Territory, and leaving large Jagheers to his two youngest sons, independent of all control by his successor. After the father's death, the new Chief vainly endeavoured to have this Will set aside. It had been made with the knowledge of British Officers, and being undoubtedly genuine, as such was upheld by Government, who declared, however, that so long as the three brothers lived in amity, its provisions need not be enforced. Afterwards, when the youngest brother claimed his share, lands to that extent were made over to him.

Arrangement of disputes among the Aloowalah Chiefs.

153. In this year also the claims of the Maha Rajah of Puttiala over the feudatories of Buddour were finally decided. These Sirdars are descended from common ancestors with the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend and Mulode. Many of their possessions were held in coparcenary with Puttiala, while in default of male issue, the escheat would accrue to the British Government. At one time the Buddour Sirdars would be at feud with Puttiala, and calling for aid from us, at another coalescing with the Maha Rajah. This complicated tenure was of a nature to give future trouble; and as it was resolved, after the first Sikh war, to put all the landed tenures of the Cis-Sutlej States on a clear and determined footing, the turn for those of Buddour had now arrived. By the decision which has now been declared, Puttiala has obtained undivided control and full jurisdiction over lands yielding a Revenue equal to her own share, while

Arrangement of jurisdiction with Buddour and Puttiala.

the remainder of the Estates have been declared the sole property of the Buddour Chiefs, and subject to British jurisdiction.

The Joobul Chiefship.

154. In this year the little State of Joobul, in the Simla Hills, which had been under British management for a lengthened period originally, in consequence of the imbecility of the Chief, and after his death, owing to the minority of his son, was restored to the latter, who had arrived at years of discretion.

Expedition to Upper Meerunzye.

155. The Toorees, a tribe beyond the River Khurrum, who had frequently plundered the Kohat border, renewed their depredations in this year. To restrain them, and to bring Upper Meerunzye under proper control, a force marched from Kohat. With the exception of a brush with a body of religious fanatics, the particulars of which will be found in the Military Section, the troops met with no opposition; and after making a tour along the Frontier returned to their cantonments. The Toorees were overawed and restored, the property plundered, and the population of Meerunzye tendered their submission.

Dispute between Maha Rajah Golab Sing and Jowahir Sing.

156. In May of this year the quarrel between Maha Rajah Goolab Singh and his nephew, Rajah Jowahir Singh, came to extremity. The Maha Rajah marched a considerable force into the Rajah's fiefs; and after a brief, but decisive struggle, took possession of them. The country in which they lie is strong by nature, and was defended by some formidable Hill Forts. The Troops of the Rajah were faithful to their salt, and made a desperate resistance. The Rajah alone was found wanting at the critical moment. His nature is kind and gentle; popular and ambitious but he possesses no energy, nor enterprise. He could follow no decided course, and hesitated, until the time for action had passed. While seeking aid from others, he would not fight for himself. His conduct to his uncle was also insincere and disloyal. On the other hand Maha Rajah Goolab Singh did not deserve success. His Highness was unfaithful to his engagements with his nephew, vexatious and deceitful. While deluding the Rajah with soft words and kind promises, he incited the subjects of the latter to resist the authority of their Chief. The fact was that the Maha Rajah fears that after his own death, his nephew will prove a formidable competitor to

Discomfiture of Jowahir Sing.

his son, and therefore has long resolved to destroy the prestige and resources of the former. The British Government refused to interfere actively in the dispute, but remonstrated with the Maha Rajah for his ungenerous conduct.

157. In June 1855, the Tehseeldar of Hungoo, in Kohat, was murdered by a kinsman, in consequence of a domestic broil. The assassin fled to the Orukzyes in the adjacent Hills, who at this time had made various raids on the border villages. During the ensuing month a general combination of the various sections of this tribe (which is strong in numbers as in other respects) was reported to have been effected, with a view to a grand invasion of the Kohat district. Major Coke, the Deputy Commissioner, promptly moved out with his Regiment to Hungoo, and subsequently the whole force in that cantonment followed. The Orukzyes seeing the formidable preparations made for their reception hung back, apparently with the view of waiting until the excessive heat compelled our troops to return. But Brigadier Chamberlain, divining their intentions, made a forced march during the night, ascended the Hills, surprised the stronghold of the leading section of the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes, destroyed their places, seized all their cattle, and moved back again to his old position. The Orukzyes were effectually humbled, restored the plundered property, and entered into engagements never to molest our lands.

Hostility of the Orukzyes.

Their punishment.

158. Ever since Annexation, the Bozdars, on the Dehra Ghazee Khan Frontier, have infested the border villages of that district. Measures of severity and moderation have alternately been tried with them. Their Chief, Dost Alee, enjoyed considerable privileges under the Sikhs in the shape of rent-free lands in the Plains and a money allowance. So long as he lived some kind of arrangement was effected. At one time the tribe were excluded from the Plains, and the Chief's allowances were attached. Then compensation would be made to the tribe, and the restrictions removed. Since however Dost Alee died, the raids of the Bozdars have proved more frequent. His son and nephew are contending for the Chiefship and neither are able to manage the tribe. Towards the end of 1855 it became necessary again to place an embargo on the tribe which was maintained for some months, and eventually it has been decided to confiscate the

Misconduct of the Bozdars.

money allowance, but to maintain their lands and suspend restrictive measures. It is, however, much to be feared, that until the Bozdar country is invaded, and the tribe condignly punished, its members will not learn to respect the lives and properties of the people of the Plains.

Misconduct of the Pindealee Momunds.

159. The Pindealee Momunds on the Peshawur valley, one of the large sections of the Hill tribe of this name, have likewise systematically plundered our border villages for the last two years. Their aggressions were urged on the attention of Sirdar Hyder Khan, when at Peshawur in March 1855. He then promised that effectual measures should be adopted to bring them to order. But the Pindealee men having continued their incursions, with the sanction of Government Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan has been addressed on the subject, with an intimation that, unless His Highness can induce these marauders to respect British Territory, Government must take the matter into its own hands, and organize an expedition into the Pindealee valley. The Ameer has promised to restrain them. There is ground to hope that the tribe will not be able to withstand the double pressure of the British Government.

Syuds of Khagan.

160. At the close of 1855, the Syuds of Khagan, in Huzara, who had been expelled from their mountain fortresses in 1853, on account of their oppressive conduct, were allowed to return.

The Dour valley.

161. During the negociations with Sirdar Hyder Khan in March 1855, a wish was expressed that the Cabul Government might be allowed to occupy the little valley of Dour on the Western border of Bunnoo. Dour was formerly an integral portion of the Affghan Empire, but was ceded to the Sikhs in the tripartite Treaty of 1838. In 1847, the people of the valley sent a deputation, asking Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes to take them under our protection. This was refused, and it has now been intimated to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan that the British Government have no claims on Dour.

Section XI.

MILITARY.

Period of this Section.

162. During the two years under review, namely, from the commencement of 1854 to May 1856, little has occurred in the Military Department worthy of especial notice. A few changes and improvements, however, have been quietly effected.

Cantonment of Derah Ghazee Khan.

163. The site of the cantonment at Derah Ghazee Khan, in the Lower Derajat, has been altered. The troops have been brought together and located on the North-side of the city, close to the Civil station, so as to protect both effectually and command the approaches from the Hills.

Re-distribution of Artillery.

164. A re-distribution of the Artillery of the Irregular Force has also been made. One battery is now stationed at Derah Ghazee Khan, furnishing two guns for Derah Ismael Khan; one complete battery is maintained at Bunnoo, and one at Kohat. Experience has shown that guns are not required in the Southern Derajat.

Arrangements for carriage.

165. A considerable improvement has been made regarding the supply of carriage for the Force. Government always maintained an establishment sufficient for the carriage of the public stores, which would move with the troops and for the private property of the men, to the extent of 15 lbs. for a sepoy and an equal proportion for the non-commissioned and commissioned Native Officers. This is amply sufficient to meet all ordinary demands. But on the occasion of a general relief, the allowance is now increased to 30 lbs. and the extra carriage is hired. Thus a sufficient supply is always available in an emergency to move whole Regiments in the field; while on the occasion of a general relief, ample time is afforded to secure additional carriage.

Part of the Force armed with rifles.

166. When first the four Sikh Regiments and Punjab Irregular Force were raised, no portion of the former, and but one of the latter corps, were armed with Rifles. But as our experience of Hill warfare has extended, this weapon has been

gradually furnished to the Force, so that at the present time, out of eight Regiments stationed on the Frontier, four are now Rifles and the other four are partly armed with this weapon. It is to be hoped that Government will ere long supply rifles for the remainder. Repeated experiment has shown that the musket can inflict little loss on an enemy scattered over a difficult hill-side and always more or less under cover; while that enemy, with the clumsy jezail, can reach our soldiers at a long distance, and effect their retreat, before the latter can close with them.

Several Regiments volunteer for service against Russia.

167. On the news of the war with Russia reaching the Frontier, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cavalry, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry of the Punjab Irregular Force volunteered their services, and there can be little doubt but that all were ready to march whenever they were required. In connexion with this subject, it may be added that the Force came forward, as did also the organized Police, and voluntarily subscribed £225 to the Patriotic Fund.

Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund.

The Punjab batteries are strengthened.

168. Government have lately added considerably to the efficiency of the Punjab batteries; thirty men have been added to each, making the whole strength one hundred and thirty-six. The pay of the grass-cutters, which was inadequate to secure men of this class, has been raised from rupees 3½ per mensem to Rupees 4. Cooks have been allowed also to the batteries and water-carriers for the whole Force. A second European Officer also has been allowed to each battery.

Decoration of certain Native Soldiers.

169. During the period under report, two Subadars of the 1st and 3rd Regiments and a sepoy of the 4th and a Subadar and a Sowar of the Guide Corps, have all received the decoration of the Order of Merit, and the increased pay which attaches to their distinction.

Discipline of the Sindh Rifle Corps.

170. The discontent and disorganization which formerly existed in the Sindh Rifle Regiment has at last been subdued; but not until it was found necessary summarily to dismiss three Subadars. This last measure has proved decisive, and the Brigadier commanding the Force has lately reported his satisfaction with the discipline of the Regiment.

171. A great and important improvement has been introduced into the Force in the shape of the "Dandee," in supercession of the common Doolie, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded. When empty, the "Dandee" can be easily carried by one man, and if occupied, then by two men. It may be transported over any kind of country where troops can be employed, whereas the Doolie required four men, and in mountain warfare was almost useless. This improvement has also been introduced among the Regular troops at Peshawur. Two kinds of "Dandee" have been adopted—one in the shape and of the character of the common hammock, and is slung over a bamboo pole, to which it is attached by a couple of rings and two hooks; the other is not quite so portable, and is used simply in case of fractures. The proportion is ten of the former to two of the latter to each Regiment.

Improvement of Hammocks for conveyance of sick and wounded.

172. The 4th Sikh Regiment, which had been employed as Volunteers in the Burmah war, returned to the Punjab in May 1855. It has been cantoned at Umballa and is employed on the Civil duties of the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

Return of 4th Sikhs from Burmah.

173. The 1st and 3rd Sikh Regiments and the Guide Corps, all of which are on the Frontier and employed on Military duty, have been placed under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain; while the 2nd and 4th Sikh Regiments, engaged in Civil duties, continue under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

174. Since the last Report, some important changes have taken place among the Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force. Early in 1855, Brigadier Chamberlain was appointed to the command. He is an Officer of tried merit, of great experience with Irregular troops, and has seen much real service. Major Lumsden, the gallant leader of the Guides, for the first six years after that Corps was raised, has returned from furlough and been re-appointed to the command. Major Prendergast, who raised the 3rd Punjab Irregular Cavalry and has held the command ever since, except when in temporary command of the whole Force, has resigned his appointment, and the service has lost by the death of Lieutenant F. Turner, the Adjutant of the Guides, a brave, zealous and energetic Officer.

Changes among the Officers of the Force.

175. Some progress has been made in endeavouring to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab for Military purposes. Ten stallions were originally purchased, and this number has lately been increased to nineteen. All of these animals, with one exception, are Arabs, the horse which is best suited of all breeds to bear fatigue, exposure, and inferior food, and therefore the breed best adapted for war.

Improvement of breed of horses.

176. Allusion has been made in the Political Section to the two expeditions, one into Upper Meeranzye, the other against the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes. The arrangements on both occasions were excellently managed. The enemy were overawed in the one case and thoroughly cowed in the other. In the skirmish with the fanatics at the foot of the Orukzye Hills, Major Coke, commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Fraser, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, distinguished themselves. In the attack on the Raabeuh Khail strongholds, Major Coke of the 1st and Captain Henderson of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Sladen of the Light Field Battery, were more especially distinguished. In conveying the approval and thanks of the Government of India for the service thus performed by Brigadier Chamberlain and the Force under his command on the last occasion, the Governor General in Council recorded the following handsome encomium :—" Government should be proud in " the possession of Troops which could perform such gallant deeds, and " of Officers who could plan and execute such brilliant exploits."

Brilliant operations against the Orukzyes.

177. An Abstract Return of the Irregular Force, and a memo. of its cost for the years 1854-55 and 1855-56, will be found in the Appendix. The latter Statement is exclusive of the cost of Arms, Ammunition and Clothing.

178. These Troops consist of ten Regiments of Infantry, five of Cavalry, one Corps of mixed Cavalry and Infantry (the Guides), two Companies of Sappers and Miners, and four Batteries of 30 guns—all this Force, with the exception of two Regiments of Infantry, are stationed on the Frontier. Assisted by three Battalions of organized Police, they hold the whole line of the Western Frontier, except Peshawur. They garrison the Frontier Cantonments and Forts, guard the Treasuries and Jails, occupy a large number of out-posts, and furnish Escorts.

Strength and duties of the Force.

179. This Force has hitherto had no more than fifty-four Officers of all grades including the Staff; but Government have now resolved to add an additional Officer to the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments and to each of the Batteries. This will give an increase of eighteen Officers, making the whole number seventy-two. On the other hand, non-commissioned European Officers will no longer be attached to these Troops.

Number of Officers.

180. The Officers to whom the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are more particularly due are Brigadier Chamberlain, commanding the Force; Lieutenant Hughes, Captain Browne, and Captain H. Bruce, of the Cavalry; Major Coke, Captain Henderson, and Captain Wilde, of the Punjab Infantry; and Captain Renny, of the 3rd Sikhs.

181. During 1854 and 1855, discipline and good order in the Police Battalions have been steadily maintained. The 6th Battalion, under Lieutenant Younghusband, volunteered for the Russian war. This Corps and the Jhelum and Mooltan Police Battalions contributed also to the Patriotic Fund.

Police Battalions.

182. In March 1855, Zeman Khan, a Jemadar of the mounted Police, with twelve of his men, fell into an ambush of the Musaood Wuzeerees, and were all slain. Zeman Khan was a Puthan of good family on the border, and had distinguished himself in repeated conflicts with Hill marauders. The Government have handsomely pensioned all their families.

183. The Officers of the organized Police who deserve mention, are Lieutenant Younghusband, Captain Lawrence, and Lieutenant Miller.

Section XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Population.

184. According to the arrangement of topics prescribed by Government, the first subject to be treated of is Population. Fortunately, there are, under this head, better materials available on the present than on any former occasion.

Census of 1855.

185. On the night intervening between the 31st December 1854, and the 1st January 1855, a Census of the people was taken throughout these Territories. This Census was effected by enumerating all persons who slept in each house, whether situate in city, village, or hamlet, or altogether isolated, throughout these Territories, from Kurnaul to the Khyber Pass, and from the confines of Jummoo to the confines of Sindh. On one and the same night, all sections of the people, the sturdy yeomen of the Upper Punjab, the wild mountaineer near the Frontier, the wandering cattle grazier of the Central districts, were all counted. An agency and machinery for enumerating had been organized, and complete forms for registration and record had been prepared before hand. The people evinced a laudable alacrity to co-operate even in the wildest district. There was no desire for concealment of numbers, even of the women. There were no prejudicial rumours spread about. There was no distrust of the intentions of the Government. Many persons, such as city burghers, village headmen, rustic accountants, acted as enumerators, and all servants of the Government, European and Native, exerted themselves on the occasion. The general Abstract Returns were prepared in precise conformity with those of the North-Western Provinces. The Returns of area were, for the majority of districts, compiled from the most trustworthy sources, namely, the Revenue and the Topographical Surveys; for the remainder they were deduced from the standard Maps in use, with the aid of local measurements.

Statistics of British Possessions.

186. The general result of the Census for the Punjab Territories may be thus epitomized :—

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Villages.	Population.	Land Revenue. Rs. or £	Persons to Square Miles.
			Souls.		
Cis-Sutlej States	8090·11	4,962	2,282,111	Rs. 32,01,228 £ 320,122	282·08
Trans-Sutlej States ..	6791·83	4,171	2,273,037	Rs. 33,91,296 £ 339,129	334·67
Lahore	11627·88	8,188	3,458,694	Rs. 43,17,118 £ 431,711	297·41
Jhelum	16761·22	4,647	1,762,488	Rs. 23,77,301 £ 237,730	105·35
Mooltan	15494·00	2,489	971,175	Rs. 10,74,959 £ 107,495	62·68
Leia	15271·70	2,531	1,122,621	Rs. 16,96,662 £ 169,666	73·50
Peshawur	7588·50	1,891	847,695	Rs. 9,51,646 £ 95,164	111·70
Grand Total	81625·24	28,879	12,717,821	Rs. 1,70,10,210 £ 1,701,021	155·80

Besides the above, there are various Native States under the political control of the British Government, whose area, population, and revenue, ascertained from data, more or less reliable, may be thus stated :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population	Revenue. Rs. or £.	Persons to Square Miles.
		Souls.		
Cis-Sutlej Principalities, including Puttiala	7,368·95	1,894,800	Rs. 31,23,000 £ 312,300	257·13
Hill States near Simla.	5,000·00	432,643	Rs. 572,100 £ 57,210	86·53
Trans-Sutlej Principalities..	5,316·00	498,163	Rs. 8,18,284 £ 81,828	54·68
Bahawulpoor..	25,200·00	925,000	Rs. 15,43,150 £ 154,315	36·70
Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Territories	60,000·00	3,000,000	Rs. 80,00,000 £ 800,000	50·00
Grand Total.. ..	102,884·95	6,750,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 1,405,653	65·71

Statistics of Political Dependencies.

These additional Territories are obviously of much importance. Their area will appear vast. But it is to be recollected that a portion only, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Principalities and one of the Trans-Sutlej Principalities is situate in the Plains. Of the other States, one, namely, Bahawulpoor, is on the edge of the great sandy desert, and is itself more than half sand; while the remainder, *i. e.* Goolab Singh's Territory, and the Trans-Sutlej Principalities are connected with the region of the mighty Himalayan Ranges. The sum total of the British Possessions and the Political Dependencies under the Punjab Administration will stand thus:—

Punjab Territories.	Area.	Population.	Revenue per annum. Rs. or £.	Persons to square miles.
British Possessions ..	81,625·24	12,717,821	Rs. 1,96,43,165 £ 1,964,316	155·80
Political Dependencies	102,884·95	6,750,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 1,405,653	65·71
Grand Total..	184,510·19	19,468,427	Rs. 3,36,99,699 £ 3,369,969	105·51

187. It will have been seen that there are on the average 155 persons to the square mile in the British portion of the Punjab Territories. This ratio does not denote any great density of population; it may thus be compared with the averages of the other divisions of the Indian Empire:—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.
Average of Population to Square Mile..	311·00	420·00	170·00	156·00	155·80

Average density of population.

The Punjab then, though less thickly peopled than Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, may fairly bear comparison with Madras or Bombay. In respect to European countries, the Punjab is more sparsely peopled than the United

kingdom, and much more so than such countries as Belgium. But in density of population, it is about equal to a large portion of the Continent, such as France, Prussia, Austria. In the Punjab there is great variety of density and sparseness of population. This must be expected in a country which contains fertile plains, wastes overgrown with brushwood, deserts of indurated sand, undulating raviny tracts, rugged hills, rich valleys, and long alluvial expanses. There are some districts which, though they cannot vie with the most favored districts on either bank of the Ganges, and its accessories are yet highly populous, and have more than 500 persons to the square mile, but there are many districts towards the West and South, which have a great area, but cannot show more than from fifty to eighty persons to the square mile. It is found however from a close analysis of the figures, that the density or otherwise of the population corresponds closely throughout all districts, with the proportions of cultivated to uncultivated land, and with the relative rate of taxation, that is to say, the districts shown by Census to be thinly populated are shown from other sources to be slightly cultivated and lightly taxed.

Chief Cities of the Punjab.

188. There are 26,210 villages in the Punjab, with an average of about 450 persons to each; 2,124 small towns, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 76 containing from 5,000 to 10,000; 31 cities containing from 10,000 to 50,000; and four first class cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, *i. e.* Umritsur with 122,184 souls, Lahore with 94,153, Peshawur with 53,294, Mooltan (including suburbs) with 55,999 souls.

Mahomedans and Hindoos.

189. There are 7½ millions of Mahomedans to 5½ millions of Hindoos. This numerical predominance of Mahomedans is remarkable and unusual in India. From the Eastern boundary, that is from the River Jumna to the Chenab, the Hindoos preponderate; from thence to the Trans-Indus Frontier, and in the Southern districts, the population is almost entirely Mahomedan. But among these latter, while many are of pure Mahomedan extraction, yet many are of Hindoo race converted to Mahomedanism under the Mogul Emperors. In the Lahore division, which contains the Manjha or the original home of the Sikhs, a detail of the Sikhs was taken, and there were found only about 200,000 Sikhs to an aggregate

population of about 3 millions. This circumstance strongly corroborates, what is commonly believed, namely, that the Sikh tribe is losing its numbers rapidly. Modern Sikhism was little more than a political association (formed exclusively from among Hindoos), which men would join or quit according to the circumstances of the day. A person is not born a Sikh, as he might be born a Mahomedan or born a Hindoo; but he must be specially initiated into Sikhism. Now that the Sikh commonwealth is broken up, people cease to be initiated into Sikhism and revert to Hindooism. Such is the undoubted explanation of a statistical fact, which might otherwise appear to be hardly credible.

Present paucity of Sikhs.

190. More than half the population were returned as agricultural. The tendency in every Indian Census is to include, among miscellaneous professions, many persons who really derive their subsistence from the land. It is probable then that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people are agricultural: again, somewhat more than half the population are returned as males. This slight disproportion of females, found to exist more or less every where in India, is believed to be not otherwise than correct.

Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.

191. A special detailed Report on the Census has already been submitted to the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the results are approximately correct, that at least a foundation has been laid for sound statistical knowledge, and that a good starting point has been obtained for future operations.

Emigration.

192. The second heading in this Section is that of Emigration, which will, it is believed, apply to the several Presidencies rather than to this part of India. There is nothing approaching to Emigration here. The Punjabees are not disposed to migrate from their country, even as far as neighbouring Hindoostan. There is no redundancy of population; already more food is produced than can be consumed in the country. But there is some want of varied employment, which induces so many persons to take up agriculture, which again is one cause of the over-production.

Emigration from the Punjab is rare.

AGRICULTURE.

193. The next heading is that of Agriculture. On this important subject much has been said in the Chapter on Land Revenue. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab continues to flourish, and frequently aids in obtaining seeds of useful products from Europe for distribution among the land-holders. The Society also grows many such products in its own gardens. A scheme for encouraging vegetable cultivation in the vicinity of large stations and cantonments is now under consideration. The Natives of the Punjab have certainly done much for the culture of the potatoe, especially in the hill districts, and this is almost the only product really naturalized as yet. Field turnips are grown in the Punjab to an extent that is unusual and almost peculiar. If this root should become extensively used to feed cattle, a great improvement would result. Efforts should be directed to the improvement of this product, and also to the introduction of mangold wurzel. Grass farms might also be established. In the well-cultivated districts the cattle are fed indifferently and are liable to murrain. Good hemp is grown in parts of the Trans-Sutlej States. In the Southern districts, especially near Mooltan, good indigo is grown. With European skill and enterprise, this product might be vastly improved, both as regards quantity and quality. Sugar-cane in the Punjab is good and is exported to Central Asia. Cereals are of course most abundant. Cotton is not likely to prove successful, owing to the comparative severity of the winter in these parts. The establishment of model farms was contemplated, but has not yet been effected.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

Specification of products.

194. The chief efforts of the last two years have been directed towards the cultivation of flax and linseed, that is, the cultivation of the plant which yields the fibre from its stem and also the seed termed linseed. Under any circumstances the plant, if grown at all, will yield linseed, which, though less used in the country, is valuable for exportation. But in order that the plant may yield fibre, it must be carefully cultivated, so that its stem may be long; in this case, however, it will produce a less amount of seed, because it does not ramify, whereas when the stem is short, there generally is ramification, and a better out-turn of seed. In 1854, the Government, at

Flax and linseed experiments.

the instance of the Agri-Horticultural Society, invited the people to cultivate the plant largely, offered rewards, and undertook to buy up whatever seed or fibre might be produced, if the producer should be unable to dispose of the produce otherwise. Instructions regarding the proper mode of culture were circulated. European seed was also procured in such quantities as were obtainable at the time, but this was chiefly sown, either under the Society's auspices, or in the immediate vicinity of Lahore. In the interior of the Districts, the farmer depended on the seed of the country. The plant is sown in the autumn and reaped in the spring. During the season of 1854-55, a very large area, not less than 60,000 acres, was covered with the plant. The out-turn of seed was very considerable, perhaps not less than 5,400 tons. But owing to defects of culture, of irrigation, and of soil, the stems proved nearly all short, and consequently the out-turn of fibre was nominal. Near Lahore, however, the seed having been superior, and the culture having been carefully supervised, a small amount of good fibre was produced, and was successfully prepared for use and exportation. The mass of linseed produced in the interior of the country did not however fall upon the hands of Government, though fair market prices were offered according to promise. For, contrary to expectation, merchants from Hindoostan, Mooltan and elsewhere purchased nearly the whole. The remainder was bought by Government, transported down the Indus to Kurrachee, and was there sold at rates which more than covered the original price, and the cost of transit. In 1855 about 25,000 acres were sown, but the season being dry, was unpropitious. About 2,300 tons of linseed have however been produced, and will be bought up by the merchants. No merchantable fibre was obtained. Such briefly is the history of the Government flax and linseed experiment of 1854 and 1855. It was not unsuccessful pecuniarily. The Government outlay was much smaller than had been anticipated, and did not exceed Rupees 50,000 or £5,000, but it was fully covered by proceeds. The experiment also may serve as a basis for some sound conclusions. It appears that in the Punjab, linseed can be produced even on second rate lands without any great effort or cost, and may be either sold on the spot, or exported with advantage, so that the culture would be fairly remunerative to the growers. But the production of fibre is a much more difficult matter; care, intelligence, cost, trouble, good

Success of the seed, but failure of the fibre.

Results of the experience gained.

soil fairly irrigated are all required. There must be, firstly, good stems, and secondly, skilful preparation of the fibre. Both objects are probably beyond the ordinary power of a Punjabee farmer; and then if he were successful, it might happen that the same soil and culture would have produced superior crops, more valuable even than flax. The thing can, however, be done especially with the advantage of European seed. There are several Districts which offer natural facilities and in which it is probable that farmers may be found who, with suitable encouragement both will, and can, grow flax; and thus eventually a new product may be introduced into a province where such staples are much needed.

Forests and Arboriculture.

Sources of timber supply.

195. Though the Plains of the Punjab are proverbially bare of trees, yet the Himalayan Ranges overhanging its northern border, produce noble forests, and give birth to rivers that will float down the finest timber to the stations, and cities of the champaign, where the great and numerous public works create a vast demand for this article. Of these forest-clad ranges, some belong to the Maha Rajah Goolab Sing, some to the British Government and its dependent principalities. The Maha Rajah himself is the monopolist of the timber trade in his dominions. His Highness' servants cut the towering trees on the mountain side, and precipitate the logs into the stream, which bears them downwards till it debouches from the Hills into the Plains, where depôts are established, and where the floating logs are caught by swimmers. Then the timber passes into the hands of native dealers. The British Government however being a great consumer of timber, found itself unable to depend on any extraneous agency for supply, and was obliged to establish agencies under its own Officers, and to obtain timber by a similar method to that employed by the Maha Rajah. One Agency was established at Sealkote (near the Chenab River), another at Jhelum on the river of that name (since abandoned), another at Shahpore on the River Ravee (also abandoned), another at Pangee in the Hills near the sources of the Chenab. At present however there is but one Agency, the head-quarters of which are at Sealkote, with a branch at Pangee, and thus the Chenab is now the only river used by the British Government for transport of its timber.

Timber Agencies.

But if necessary an Agency could be established on the Sutlej; and native merchants use the other rivers. These Agencies have proved on the whole satisfactory. From their Returns, rendered up to May 1856, they are proved to have been financially profitable; to have met the exigencies of the service, at times when immense supplies of timber were indispensable; and to have furnished the article at lower prices than could otherwise have been attained. Among the Officers engaged, Lieutenant Heath, of the Artillery, and Major Longden, of H. M.'s 10th Foot, deserve mention.

Conservation of Forests.

196. With such an absorbing demand, it has been difficult to preserve even these prolific forests from rapid diminution of resources. But anxious thought has been given to the subject of their conservation. The local authorities have been vested with large manorial powers for this purpose, and they have entertained establishments of forest rangers, and rules, both general and local, have been promulgated. This protection has been extended to the trees most valuable for building purposes, which in these regions are mostly of two species, namely, the cedar *(Cedrus deodara)* and the pine or Scotch fir. The copse-wood and shrubs, useful for fuel are similarly protected. But the trees and shrubs are liable, not only to be felled and cut, but also to be devoured by conflagration. The Hill people burn the rank grass on the Hill sides to prepare the ground for cultivation. On the summer nights, just before the rainy season is ushered in, whole ranges are illuminated by these conflagrations, which destroy not only the grass, but also valuable trees and shrubs. This practice, which could not be altogether interdicted, is placed under due restriction.

Arboriculture.

197. In para. 462 of the Second Punjab Report it was shown how much had been done for Arboriculture. The Sikh Government never spared trees, and in practice scarcely recognized any rights of property in them: the people were ignorant of their value. Thus the country became bare and will not become well wooded for some generations. But a great stimulus has been imparted by the British Government. No District is without its nursery of plants and seedlings, no canal without its avenues; no public building, and almost no road, without its groves. Of the above description, there are some 2,899,365 (exclusive of those planted by the Engineer Department) trees in these Territories, of which 1,574,616

have been planted by the local Officers within the two years under report. Within the two years also, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Punjab has distributed 22,407 young trees. In spite of popular ignorance and prejudice, the peasants have been very generally induced to sow and plant out useful trees near their wells, and along their irrigation water-courses. It is no exaggeration to say, that some three millions of young trees have been thus produced, which together with those planted by the local Officers, will make up a total of six millions, which would again be exclusive of the numbers already mentioned as having been planted by the Canal Department. The number may seem large absolutely, but it is small relatively to the wants of the country. Four trees have been estimated as the proper number to a cultivated acre; at this rate there being twelve millions of cultivated acres, no less than fifty millions of trees will be needed for these Territories.

MINING.

198. The next heading prescribed by Government is that of *Mining*.

Geological Researches.

At various times efforts in this direction have been made by the Punjab Administration. The Geological Surveyor, M. Marcadieu, has examined many localities among the Kangra Hills, as mentioned in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time further enquiries were made in 1854. In 1855 some iron ore was discovered in the Chumba Hills, near the new Sanatarium of Dalhousie, and a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Executive Officer of that station. During the present year, 1856, a Committee consisting of Major Lake and three Officers was deputed to investigate the mineral resources of Kooloo, the North-Eastern extremity of the Kangra District. During the last winter, 1855-56, the Geological Surveyor was deputed to visit the Kenana Hills, near the apex of the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Chenab.

199. It seems to be clearly ascertained that iron ore of excellent quality, and of considerable quantity, does exist in the Himalayan Ranges. Many mines are worked by the natives, but the miners are very rude and ignorant in regard to

Iron ore.

SKETCH MAP

ILLUSTRATING THE

MINERAL RESOURCES

AND THE

IRON MINES

IN THE

KANGRA DISTRICT

Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch

10 5 0 10 20 30

Drawn by V. G. Barthelemy.

Ravee R.r
Slate Quaries
Dalhousie Iron Mines
Shapoor
Ravee River
MADHOPOOR
Iron Work Shop
NOORPOOR
PUTHANKOTE
ADEENANUGUR
GOORDASPOOR
Kotleh
DHAULADHAR Ms
DHURMSALA
Kunyareh
Iron Washings
KANGRA
Lignite
Puthyak
Bundleh
+ Lignite
Dewal
Iron Mine
Piproleh
Buwarneh
+ Lignite
+ Lignite
HURREEPOOR
Iron Washings
BEAS RIVER
BEAS RIVER
SOOJANPOOR
NADOWN
Ravee River
Nugar
Iron Mine
Kala Mitti
BIR
Naolptha
Iron Mines
Durmani
Suraini
Bubbooka Jote
Nugar
KOOLOO
SOOLTANPOOR
Munikarn
Lead Mine
Iron Mine
Parbuti River
Bhawar
Kolkand
Goomati Ganga River
Goona
Bhujoora
Drung
Copper Mine
Sainj River
BEAS RIVER
Larji
SEORAJ
MUNDI
Mundi
Iron Mines
Pelach
Aoutsun River
Iron Mine
Poothypoor
Sholet
SUTLEJ RIVER
BELASPOOR
SUTLEJ RIVER
KOTEGHUR
SIMLA

On Transfer Paper by Abdul Haleem, and Lith.d in colors, by H.M. Smith, Surveyor Generals Office Calcutta Sep.r 1856.

excavation, smelting, and manipulation. The mines might doubtless be efficiently and profitably worked, if competent miners were located there; but in such working the first great obstacle would relate to the want of combustible material in sufficient quantities. Fuel might be obtained. At some little distance, forest timber might be procured. Lignite exists in the locality, to what extent, further exploration must show. Coal unfortunately has not been, and probably will not be, discovered. On the other hand, neighbouring streams or rivers would generally supply motive power. Another obstacle would be the difficulty of transport. The mines or localities of the ore are all more or less in the Hills. Some of them are intercepted by high opposing ranges, and are approached with difficulty even by visitors. Roads and approaches to most of the mines or iron localities would be troublesome and costly, though certainly they *might* be made. But then the question would arise as to whether, after such an outlay, the iron so produced could compete advantageously with iron from elsewhere. Much might doubtless be effected by European enterprise and capital. But at present the fact is that at Madhopoor, the Canal station, which is one of the nearest stations to the Kangra District, and where there are extensive work-shops and appliances, it is found cheaper to obtain wrought iron *from England* than from the Kangra mines, not a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles distant! Again the ore now produced by the natives costs as much, or more, *at the mines*, than English sheer iron at Lahore! There is no inferiority in the Kangra ore, which is excellent, but the difference arises solely from the immense superiority of the European over Native method of working and means of transport. In some respects the Dalhousie mines are promising, because they are *near* to the Ravee and the produce might be conveyed by water carriage. In the Kenana Hills veins of iron ore undoubtedly exist, but it would probably be necessary to sink the shafts to a great depth.

Practical difficulties of producing iron.

200. Coal and lignite have been already alluded to. The hope of discovering coal is small. Lignite has been found in the Salt Range (extending from the Jhelum to the Indus), but its quality does not appear to be superior. As above mentioned, it exists in the Kangra District. Whether it could be made a substitute for coal is doubtful. In the same District, lead and copper

Lignite, lead, copper, borax.

have also been discovered. Antimony was discovered in 1854 by Captain Hay in the high range between Kooloo and Ladakh. The search for borax, alluded to in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report, was subsequently made by the Geological Surveyor, and proved successful. This article could satisfactorily be produced in the Pangah valley, but with this, as with so many other articles, the chief difficulty relates to transit, as the place of production is situated on the head of the Himalayan Mountains. A reference on the subject has been made to the mercantile firm in England interested in the use of borax.

SURVEYS.

Revenue Survey.

201. The Revenue Survey was described in para. 351 of the Second Punjab Report. Up to that date (May 1854) about half, and that the richest half, of these Territories had been surveyed; subsequently great and rapid progress has been effected during the last two years. There now only remain for this Survey the lower extremity of the country near Mooltan and the lower half of the Doab between the Jhelum and the Indus. These portions will be completed in about three years. Of the three Surveying Establishments, one has recently been transferred to Sindh, two being sufficient for what remains to be done in the Punjab. The area surveyed within the past two years has amounted to square miles 17,935, and the cost to Rupees 3,04,667 or £30,466, being at the rate of Rupees 16-15-1 or £1-13-10½ per square mile. This rate is exceedingly low; but the bare and barren nature of the country recently surveyed, enables the Surveyor to work cheaply and quickly. The department has fully sustained its reputation for accuracy and efficiency, and the work is of excellent quality. This Survey, though undertaken primarily for fiscal uses, yet most fully subserves all topographical purposes, as it minutely delineates all features on the ground, whether of cultivation or of waste. The only tracts in the Punjab excepted from this operation are the upper and rugged portion of the Doab between the Jhelum and Indus Rivers and the Mountainous Huzara, both of which have been topographically surveyed in first-rate style by Lieutenant Robinson, of Engineers, in subordination to the Surveyor General. For the Trans-Indus Frontier, there will not be a Revenue Survey; but for the

Peshawur valley and its surrounding Hills, the wild and mountainous Kohat District, the Bunnoo valley, and the upper extremity of the tract between the Indus and the Suleemanee Range, called the Derajat, there has been an excellent Military and Topographical Survey by Lieutenant Walker, of the Bombay Engineers. For the remainder of the Derajat down to the confines of Sindh, a similar survey is in progress. A most important and interesting survey of Cashmeer and the neighbouring regions, to be based on points fixed with the utmost professional and scientific precision, and ultimately to embrace the minutest details, has been commenced under the Surveyor General, by Lieutenant Montgomerie, of the Bombay Engineers. The Geological Survey in the Kangra Hills and in Shahpore has been already alluded to. It is also to be remembered that many parts of the country have been specially surveyed by the Public Works and Canal Departments.

Topographical Survey.

Conservancy.

202. The progress made up to 1854, in the Conservancy of cities and stations was described in para. 477 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time the efforts of the local Officers in this respect have been unremitting. Each District Officer has to submit an annual account of the improvements he has been able to effect. These improvements being very varied and minute cannot be generalized; suffice it to say, that during 1854-55, no less than 354 minor works of local utility were executed, and 625 during 1855-56. Drainage now exists in all cities, but elaborate projects for improved drainage have been formed for the cities of Lahore, Umritsur, and Umballa, the cost of which will be chiefly defrayed in the most spirited manner by the citizens. These works will of course be carried out under professional superintendence. Mooltan, the most backward city in this respect, has greatly improved. In fact our large cities are externally half transformed, and such changes cannot but tend towards the progress of civilization.

Drainage of cities.

203. All the topics prescribed by Government for mention in this Section have now been treated of, but there are still some subjects of interest which demand a few words of notice.

Tea cultivation.

204. The cultivation of tea by Government in the Kangra Hills is flourishing under the superintendence of Doctor Jameson; the article is of good quality, and is eagerly bought up at high prices. The following is the result of the sales (held in the spring) for the two last years:—

	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1854-55 ...	1,628	3,140	10	8
		or £ 314	0	0
1855-56 ...	5,077	6,854	3	10
		or £ 685	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.	... ...	£	s.	d.
Average price per lb	1	5	7	... ...	0	2	8¼

Expenditure ... ... Rupees 8,502 ... ... £850 per annum.

There is a large quantity of land in the Kangra District fit for this culture, and efforts are being made to induce the peasants to undertake the cultivation.

Silk experiment.

205. The silk experiments at Lahore have been brought to a conclusion. The Agri-Horticultural Society did its utmost to obtain success. But it has become evident that although worms of the Bengal and the Cashmeer species can be produced at Lahore, yet the arid climate prevents them from spinning proper cocoons, and consequently renders the ultimate out-turn insignificant. The result would doubtless be the same in most Districts of the Punjab. In the submontane Districts of the North, where the climate possesses some humidity, the production of silk might succeed.

Breed of cattle.

206. Enquiries have been made relative to the improvement of the breed of cattle: a few bulls of superior breed have been imported into several Districts. Much prejudice and ignorance must however be overcome before the people will be induced to take active steps in this important matter. Arab stallions have been distributed in several Districts and some excellent colts have been produced. Prize exhibitions have also been established at the places where horse fairs are held.

Wool.

207. A limited number of rams from Australia and Mysore have been distributed in the Districts where wool is chiefly produced. Punjab wool is already exported

down the Indus, and may some day become a staple of the great commerce, which, we may hope, is about to be developed.

Vaccination, Dispensaries and Hospitals.

208. Dispensaries have now been in operation at all the stations of the Punjab for at least two years, and at some stations for a much longer period. Each Institution is supervised by the Medical Officer in Civil charge, and at large stations there is an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon (from the Medical College at Calcutta) in special charge of the Dispensaries. The Institutions are generally located at or near large cities for the convenience of the people. There are thirty-three Dispensaries. During the year 1855, 71,973 persons were relieved, and during the previous year 55,146 persons. These numbers are already considerable, and will probably increase year by year. The great majority of the above are out-door patients, that is, applicants who take their medicine home with them, or else receive it at the Dispensary, and then depart. A portion are in-door patients, that is, serious cases, who are admitted into the Dispensary, and are regularly treated. Numerous capital operations in Surgery are performed. A good supply is kept of Surgical Instruments, of Chloroform, and of Medical Stores. The Institutions, and the Establishments attached to them, are maintained by Government, aided slightly by subscriptions from European residents, but almost quite unaided by the natives themselves. No charge whatever is made for medicines or attendance. And even the in-door patients are generally dieted at the Government expense while they are in the Dispensary. It may therefore be said that these Institutions constitute a State charity on a large scale. The annual cost to Government of these Institutions amounts to Rupees 51,780 or £5,178. From this an average of Rupees 0-11-6 or 1*s.* 5¼*d.* per head on all patients is obtained. There can be no doubt but that the natives do really appreciate the relief they receive, and feel thankful for it. This feeling exists even in the wildest districts, and especially on the Trans-Indus Frontier. Warlike mountaineers from beyond the British border when suffering from sickness,

Number of Dispensaries and of patients.

Annual cost to Government of these Institutions.

apply to our Dispensaries for relief. The Establishment of such Institutions must tend to strengthen the hold of the Government on the minds of the people. It is already found that patients will travel long distances for advice. Among the townspeople in a city where a Dispensary exists, the applications are most common and frequent. Women also have begun to attend. The frequency of such attendance would be a great sign of popular confidence. A Lunatic Asylum has been established at Lahore and has now 92 patients. An Asylum for Lepers has also been contemplated.

Their popular character.

209. In connection with the Dispensaries, Vaccination is carried on in every district. Small-pox is as virulent in the Punjab as in other parts of India. It often rages in the most populous localities, and also the Himalayan valleys. Thousands of children are annually carried off by this pestilence that walketh by noon-day. Wherever the great prophylactic of Vaccination has been tried with care, the results have been marked. Prejudice and ignorance have occasionally raised opposition, and Vaccinators have sometimes returned in despair, from districts where the malady was at its height. Still all these obstacles are yielding to the influences of experience, and with perseverance, antagonism will doubtless be overcome almost universally. The time for vaccinating is the early spring. At that season several Vaccinators are despatched into the interior of every district. The virus is supplied from the excellent Vaccine Establishment of Simla (in the Hills), which has existed since 1838. During 1854, there were in the Punjab Territories 72,846 cases reported, of which 38,693 proved successful, and during 1855, 70,580 cases, of which 53,195 proved successful. The relative numbers in the several districts at present fluctuate greatly; but it is hoped that ere long an uniformity of success may be secured.

Vaccination.

The number vaccinated.

210. The Medical Officers, European and Native, have generally exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner in the cause of these Institutions. The Civil Officers have also rendered excellent co-operation and assistance. Recently the Inspector of Prisons (being a Medical Officer) has been also appointed Inspector of Dispensaries and Vaccine. This appointment will strengthen the hands of the Authorities, and enable them effectually to promote the interests of these valuable Institutions.

Conduct of the Medical Officers.

EXAMINATIONS.

211. Lastly, the system of Examination of Civil Officers prescribed for other divisions of the Presidency has been introduced into the Punjab. All Assistants and Extra Assistants, before they can be promoted to the charge of a district, or such like independent Office, must undergo Examination both for a lower and a higher standard. The Examinations are held once a year at the Head Quarters of each Commissionership. The papers are referred for final decision to a Central Committee at Lahore. The candidate is examined not only in the theory of Administration, the principles of Law, and the reading and writing of the Court language, but also in the practical part of his profession; he is exercised in the decision of cases, in the disposal of reports, in the conducting of conversation, in the popular dialect, and in decyphering its rude characters. Two or three years of study and practice are usually required in order to enable a candidate to qualify himself for the higher standard. Many successful Examinations have been passed, and the system undoubtedly tends to raise the average of official qualification, and to secure a really efficient training for the members of the public service.

CONCLUSION.

212. The Third Punjab Report is now concluded. The several Sections will have shown what has been done in each Department. But as the subjects are varied, it were well to summarize, by way of recapitulation, the results which have been obtained by this Administration during seven years, and which have been set forth in three Reports extending from May 1849 to May 1856. In this epitome the serial order, as now prescribed by the Supreme Government, will be preserved.

Resumè of results.

213. It is therefore submitted—

1*st*. That Civil justice has been rendered speedy, cheap and easy, in a high degree; that Small Cause Courts have been established all over the country; that brief and intelligible principles of law have been circulated, and a simple procedure has been introduced.

2*nd*. That the Criminal Administration has extinguished several of the worst crimes; has much repressed all kinds of heinous crime; has

diminished even the more common crimes; has secured vigour and promptitude in the despatch of cases.

3rd. That the Police, Military, Civil, Municipal, Rural, have been organized in effective strength, without any inordinate expense; that the special Police measures against particular crimes have proved successful; that the general disarming of the people is complete, and that a part of the measure has been extended to the Frontier.

4th. That the Jails, as regards economy, salubrity and discipline, have been brought to a par with the best of those in the older provinces.

5th. That the Land Tax has been lightly and considerately assessed; that large reductions and remissions have been granted to the people; that elaborate settlements of the Revenue have been made for fixed terms; and that the general Revenues are steady and buoyant.

6th. That the Excise on Salt, Opium, Drugs and Spirits, and the Stamp duties have, solely from increased consumption, become, under British Rule, double what they were at any preceding period.

7th. That all the old Customs and Transit duties have been abolished to the great benefit of commerce.

8th. That an extensive Educational Department has been set on foot, and that the establishment of numerous Schools in town and country has been commenced.

9th. That the Grand Trunk lines of road, despite serious engineering difficulties, have been well advanced towards completion, and numerous branch roads opened out in every part of these Territories.

10th. That a scheme has been formed for a Railway, calculated to develope the great productive resources of the Punjab, and to connect it with the seaboard of Sindh.

11th. That one first-class Canal has been two-thirds finished, and that many minor Canals have been enlarged, improved, and regulated.

12th. That Cantonments and Military works for a large portion of the Regular Army have progressed rapidly, and that all Civil and such like public buildings are nearly complete.

13th. That rural posts, for the conveyance of private letters, have been established, through the Agency of Magistrates, in the interior of every district, to act in concert with the Post Office Department.

14th. That the construction of the supports for the Electric Telegraph wire throughout these Territories was promptly effected.

15*th.* That enquiry has been made relative to the adaptation of Steamers to the Five Rivers, which object is less difficult of accomplishment than the improvement of the navigable Channels.

16*th.* That the Finances have been vigilantly administered; that the country has every year paid its own expenses and yielded a surplus; that income is steady, with a tendency to increase, while ordinary expenditure does not rise, but has a tendency to diminish; that the only large extraordinary expenditure is that upon Public Works.

17*th.* That in the Ecclesiastical Department, suitable Churches have been constructed, or are under construction at all the principal stations.

18*th.* That in the Political Department, relations have been established with Cabul and Kokan; that the dependent States have been held in sufficient control; that the hostile and martial tribes on the Frontier are now, after years of contest, learning to respect the British power and policy; and that, at this time, out of those many tribes, there is scarcely one at war with us.

19*th.* That the Frontier cordon of Forts and Posts is complete; that the Punjab Irregular Troops have been fully organized; that they have guarded for six years an extensive border, and taken part in some twelve expeditions, all more or less successful.

20*th.* That a detailed census of the population has been taken.

21*st.* That Revenue and Topographical Surveys have been conducted throughout these Territories, and are complete for three-fourths of the whole.

22*nd.* That Hospitals and Dispensaries are working in every district, and that Vaccination has been largely introduced.

23*rd.* That the Conservancy and Drainage of cities has been, and is being strictly carried out, and that numerous local improvements have been effected in the vicinity of all towns and stations.

24*th.* That various miscellaneous improvements are attended to, such as the search for iron and for mineral wealth, the introduction of agricultural products, tea, vegetables, linseed, flax, and the like; the Conservancy of Forests in the Hills, and encouragement of Arboriculture in the Plains; the improvement of breed of horses and cattle; the maintenance of supply of wheeled carriage.

25*th.* Lastly, that the Punjab Territories, whether Hill or Plain, whether Frontier or Interior, *are at peace;* that no disturbing element

or influence is perceptible; that no discontent is known to prevail any where; that while a section of the upper classes, artificially created by the Native rule, and still propped up by the British, is sinking into inevitable decay, yet, the middle and lower classes, the merchant, the husbandman, and the laborer, are growing in substantial prosperity.

214. The above resumé of results is not put forth in a boastful spirit, but with the solemn consciousness that a brief record of what has been done should only serve as a stimulus to renewed and increased exertion, in respect to the moral advancement, the internal economy, the social condition, the material comfort, and the administrative regulation of the country. The Chief Commissioner can only trust that the general issue of affairs may prove in some degree satisfactory to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. The Administration during the period reviewed was conducted under the supervision and direction of His Lordship's predecessor. The Chief Commissioner is bound to offer the expression of his high obligations to the Marquis of Dalhousie for support and guidance, which, firm and considerate from the first, were equally extended to the last, and proved essential to the success of the Administration; and the Chief Commissioner has also now to tender to the present Head of the Supreme Government an assurance that no effort shall be spared to pursue the course which has been begun, and to promote improvement, in all branches of the Administration, and for all classes of the people.

215. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the cordial and able assistance which he has received from many Officers, during the period under review. Two more zealous and gifted co-adjutors than Mr. R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, it would be difficult to find. He is also under great obligations to Mr. R. Temple and Major J. D. Macpherson, his Secretaries, for their zeal and devotion.

The Commissioners of Divisions, whose merits entitle them to particular acknowledgment, are

Services of Civil Officers.

Mr. E. Thornton.
Mr. C. Raikes.
Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C. B.
Mr. G. C. Barnes.
Mr. M. P. Edgeworth.

The services of the following Officers also entitle them to acknowledgments:—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major E. J. Lake.
Major C. Browne.
Major J. Nicholson.
Major J. Clarke.
J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq.
Major J. Coke.
Major J. R. Becher.
H. Monckton, Esq.
D. Simson, Esq.
P. S. Melvill, Esq.
R. Simson, Esq.
F. Cooper, Esq.
Captain H. R. James.
Captain O. J. Mc L. Farrington.
Captain F. E. Voyle.
R. P. Jenkins, Esq.
W. A. Forbes, Esq.
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Captain B. T. Reid.
Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft.
Lieutenant B. Henderson.

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J. H. Morris, Esq.
E. Prinsep, Esq.
G. Ouseley, Esq.
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Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant A. L. Busk.
Captain J. M. Cripps.
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W. C. Capper, Esq.
Lieutenant H. J. Hawes.
Lieutenant H. Mackenzie.
F. Macnaghten, Esq.
Lieutenant P. Maxwell.
J. McNabb, Esq.
Lieutenant G. M. Battye.
Captain S. F. Graham.
Lieutenant W. G. Davies.
Lieutenant H. B. Urmston.
Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson.
Captain F. C. Maisey.
Captain J. Fendall.
Lieutenant N. Elphinstone.

Inspector of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.
Dr. H. M. Cannon, (Officiating).

Revenue Surveyors.

Major R. Shortrede.
Captain T. C. Blagrave.
Lieutenant G. Thompson.

Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone.
Captain Sir E. Campbell.
Lieutenant J. McDonald.
Lieutenant H. D. Battye.
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
J. Kavanagh, Esq.

Customs and Excise Officers.

H. Wright, Esq.
W..W. Wright, Esq.

Extra Assistants.

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R. W. Thomas, Esq.
J. Christie, Esq.
J. H. Penn, Esq.
T. Vaughan, Esq.
W. Blythe, Esq.
R. Berkeley, Esq.
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S. J. Stroyan, Esq.
G. Thompson, Esq.
Budr-ool Islam.
Shahzada Jumboor.
Hadee Hoosein.
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Syud Kyam Ali.
Madho Pursaud.
Bunsee Lall.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Aga Kulababid.
Sham Lall.
Pundit Munphool.
Jaishee Ram.
Jumal Ali.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

APPENDIX.

APPEN

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Chief

		1853-54.		
	REVENUE.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
	Ordinary.			
1	Land Tax	50,38,346 13 2	98,81,497 2 5	1,49,69,843 15 7
2	Excise and Stamps	3,05,531 14 6	25,46,609 2 11	28,52,141 1 5
3	Tribute	4,20,422 6 6	42,753 3 0	4,63,175 9 6
4	Post Office	1,59,973 13 7	2,22,864 3 11	3,82,838 1 6
5	Miscellaneous	80,260 10 11	2,35,608 4 11	3,15,868 15 10
	Total, Rs. ..	60,54,535 10 8	1,29,29,332 1 2	1,89,83,867 11 10
	Extraordinary.			
1	Land Tax Arrears of Durbar	....	5,771 14 6	5,771 14 6
2	Miscellaneous	....	2,09,205 9 10	2,09,205 9 10
	Total, Rs. ..	....	2,14,977 8 4	2,14,977 8 4
6	Local Funds, ...	1,57,147 2 10	2,87,173 8 1	4,44,320 5 11
	Grand Total, Rs. ..	62,11,682 13 6	1,34,31,482 12 7	1,96,43,165 10 1

DIX I.

THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

Commissioner, for the years 1853–54, 1854–55 *and* 1855–56.

1854-55.			1855-56.		
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
51,90,832 1 5	99,76,530 8 10	1,51,67,362 10 3	51,47,018 4 3	99,33,640 14 5	1,50,80,659 2
2,98,405 8 3	27,13,197 8 5	30,11,603 0 8	3,14,086 10 5	26,37,358 10 9	29,51,445 5 2
4,47,649 14 9	52,963 6 10	5,00,613 5 7	4,39,332 10 11	47,872 13 7	4,87,205 8 6
1,41,918 4 8	2,26,429 3 11	3,68,347 8 7	1,18,162 4 6	1,97,653 8 7	3,15,815 13 1
62,516 4 11	2,86,946 10 0	3,49,462 14 11	85,944 0 7	3,32,294 13 5	4,18,238 14 0
61,41,322 2 0	1,32,56,067 6 0	1,93,97,389 8 0	61,04,543 14 8	1,31,48,820 12 9	1,92,53,364 11 5
....	786 1 6	786 1 6	....	419 0 2	419 0 2
....	70,472 6 2	70,472 6 2	....	96 4 3	96 4 3
....	71,258 7 8	71,258 7 8	....	515 4 3	515 4 3
1,79,066 2 5	3,36,624 3 2	5,15,690 5 7	2,71,571 15 8	6,01,483 2 6	8,73,055 2 2
63,20,388 4 5	1,36,63,950 10 0	1,99,84,338 5 3	63,76,115 14 4	1,37,50,819 3 8	2,01,26,935 2 0

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE

		1853-54.		
	EXPENDITURE.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
	Ordinary.			
1	General Department	1,19,264 6 4	2,98,160 15 11	4,17,425 6 3
2	Judicial ,, ...	5,36,974 14 1½	22,76,282 8 11	28,13,257 7 0½
3	Revenue ,, ...	4,72,928 5 7½	10,44,207 11 10	15,17,136 1 5½
4	Excise Stamps, &c.	39,942 4 4	2,61,132 3 6	3,01,074 7 10
6	Pensions	3,36,128 14 11	8,92,454 6 7	12,28,583 5 6
12	Post Office	1,36,338 5 11	2,08,997 11 1	3,45,336 1 0
13	Miscellaneous	98,449 9 11½	7,43,678 1 10	8,42,127 11 9½
15	Military	3,06,657 4 10	33,26,835 5 4	36,33,492 10 2
	Total, Rs. ..	20,46,684 2 0½	90,51,749 1 0	1,10,98,433 3 0½
	Extraordinary.			
5	Settlement Offices and Surveys ..	2,86,711 11 1	4,33,454 5 0	7,20,165 5 1
7	Public Buildings	....	109 10 0	109 10 0
8	Civil Engineer	74,269 6 1	21,06,904 4 3	21,81,173 10 4
9	Ferries	....	....	....
10	Toshakhana	3,513 8 10	7,853 13 0	11,367 5 10
11	Old Durbar Account	....	18,425 10 5	18,425 10 5
	Total, Rs. ..	3,64,494 0 0	25,66,747 10 8	29,31,241 10 8
14	Local Funds	2,50,379 7 8	3,75,271 4 6	6,25,650 12 2
	Grand Total, Rs. ..	26,61,557 9 8½	1,19,93,768 0 2	1,46,55,325 9 10½
	Deficit	....	....	....
	Surplus or Remainder	35,50,125 3 9½	14,37,714 12 5	49,87,840 0 2½

PUNJAB TERRITORIES.—*(Continued.)*

1854-55.			1855-56.		
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
1,13,569 6 8	2,83,923 9 5	3,97,493 0 1	1,16,819 14 4	2,92,052 11 11	4,08,872 10 3
5,61,789 7 11	20,45,567 10 8½	26,07,357 2 7½	5,62,254 6 0	18,46,226 9 5	24,08,480 15 5
4,57,926 9 7	9,91,533 8 6½	14,49,460 2 1½	4,59,506 7 10	9,61,035 12 2	14,20,542 4 0
39,049 6 6	2,94,999 12 7	3,34,049 3 1	34,949 4 2	3,05,057 6 3	3,40,006 10 5
3,16,638 11 5	8,27,026 2 7	11,43,664 14 0	3,27,982 2 9	7,94,431 13 0	11,22,413 15 9
1,06,020 3 7	2,10,470 4 3	3,16,490 7 10	1,20,000 3 2	1,99,878 4 1	3,19,878 7 3
72,977 12 2	3,52,755 1 0	4,25,732 13 2	99,274 7 8	5,46,641 2 2	6,45,915 9 10
3,07,102 1 5	38,68,512 15 1	41,75,615 0 6	2,41,272 13 3	40,22,401 11 6	42,63,674 8 9
19,75,073 11 3	88,74,789 0 2	1,08,49,862 11 5	19,62,059 11 2	89,67,725 6 6	1,09,29,785 1 8
1,49,742 6 0	4,18,723 10 6	5,68,465 15 6	56,069 15 4	6,53,308 9 9	7,09,378 9 1
....	2,42,414 6 8	42,414 6 8	11,466 13 3	1,50,245 5 6	1,61,712 2 9
39,220 7 1	43,33,452 14 8½	43,72,673 5 9½	7,22,542 9 7	28,46,493 14 0	35,69,036 7 7
....	....	....	....	....	....
2,441 2 4½	42,373 0 4	44,814 2 8½	479 13 9	43,577 3 9	44,057 1 6
....	1,948 0 1	1,948 0 1	....	....	....
1,91,403 14 5½	50,38,912 0 3½	52,30,315 14 8½	7,90,559 3 11	36,93,625 1 0	44,84,184 4 11
3,23,743 2 8	3,65,212 15 1	6,88,956 1 9	2,75,605 13 11	5,40,164 9 11	9,15,770 7 10
24,90,220 12 4½	1,42,78,913 15 6½	1,67,69,134 11 10½	30,28,224 13 0	1,33,01,515 1 5	1,63,29,739 14 5
....	6,14,963 14 8½	....	....	....	....
38,30,167 8 0½	....	32,15,203 9 4½	41,14,899 0 5	4,49,304 2 3	37,97,195 3 7

APPENDIX No. II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, from May 1854 to April 1855.

Lahore, the 1st October 1855.

Stations.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Bunnoo, ..	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ..	40,031 1 10	11,127 2 10	51,158 4 8		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	No. 2 " " " ..	38,408 7 9	15,787 1 11	54,195 9 8		
Kohat,	No. 3 " " " ..	40,169 6 3	19,973 1 10	60,142 8 1		
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	13,989 6 5	6,380 10 6	20,370 0 11		
	Derajat Field Magazine, ..	22,072 15 2	9,639 4 6	31,712 3 8		
					2,17,578 11 0	
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ..	1,80,122 5 6	0 0 0	1,80,122 5 6		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	2nd " " " ..	1,83,785 5 11	375 0 0	1,84,160 5 11		
Bunnoo, ..	3rd " " " ..	1,69,260 1 3	0 0 0	1,69,260 1 3		
Kohat, ..	4th " " " ..	1,86,295 14 11	2,604 15 0	1,88,900 13 11		
Asnee, ..	5th " " " ...	1,81,665 15 11	1,390 0 0	1,83,055 15 11		
					9,05,499 10 6	
Kohat, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ..	1,19,653 7 11	4,824 3 6	1,24,477 10 7		
Kohat, ..	2nd " " " ..	1,19,445 11 4	8,539 11 2	1,27,985 6 6		
Kohat, ..	3rd " " " ..	1,18,976 14 6	4,216 10 7	1,23,193 9 1		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	4th " " " ..	1,13,094 7 5	15,402 4 11	1,28,496 12 4		
Bunnoo, ..	5th " " " ..	1,13,486 0 8	11,676 7 2	1,25,162 7 10		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	Scinde Rifle Corps, ..	1,12,809 12 7	8,379 3 3	1,21,188 15 10		
					7,50,504 14 2	
Murdan, ..	Guide Corps, ..	2,08,297 14 9	9,970 5 11	2,18,268 4 8		
Dhurmsala, ..	2nd Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, ..	1,15,713 9 4	23 12 0	1,15,737 5 4		
Abbottabad, ..	3rd " " " ..	1,29,478 5 8	13,368 3 9	1,42,846 9 5		
Hooshiarpoor, ..	2nd " Irregular Cavalry, ..	1,90,034 12 1	1,330 0 0	1,91,364 12 1		
					6,68,216 15 6	
Captain of Police, Lahore Division, ..	1st Police Battalion (Lahore), ..	1,02,473 4 3	2,964 10 6	1,05,437 14 9		
	7th " " (Umritsur), ..	1,02,425 2 6	6,431 5 10	1,08,856 8 4		
	Mounted Police, ..	2,01,311 15 9	0 0 0	2,01,311 15 9		
					4,15,606 6 10	

Captain of Police, Jhelum Division, ..	5th Punjab Police Battalion (Rawul Pindee), ..	1,00,352	13	9	5,410	10	6	1,05,763	8	3			
	Mounted Police, ..	1,15,945	15	11	0	0	0	1,15,945	15	11			
											2,21,709	8	2
Captain of Police, Mooltan Division, ..	3rd Punjab Police Battalion (Mooltan), ..	1,07,489	0	11	7,745	10	4	1,15,234	11	3			
	Mounted Police, ..	1,59,383		121	0	0	0	1,59,383	12	1			
											2,74,618	7	4
Captain of Police, Derajat Division,	4th Police Battalion (Asnee), ..	1,02,776	0	11	12,359	2	1	1,15,135	3	0			
	6th Police Battalion (Dehra Ishmael Khan),	1,02,556	0	0	715	0	0	1,03,271	0	0			
	Mounted Police, ..	86,461	8	9	125	0	0	86,586	8	9			
											3,04,992	11	9
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	Sappers and Miners, ..	8,679	9	3	112	8	6	8,792	1	9			
Kohat, ..	Sappers and Miners, ..	7,883	9	0	3,175	15	6	11,059	8	6			
											19,851	10	3
Huzara,	Mountain Train, ..	10,019	1	1	2,566	1	5	12,585	2	6			
	Mounted Police, ..	40,793	13	10	0	0	0	40,793	13	10			
											53,379	0	4
Peshawur, ..	Mounted Police, ..	58,920	0	0	0	0	0	58,920	0	0	58,920	0	0
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, ..	2,50,869	8	5	3,838	15	7	2,54,708	8	0	2,54,708	8	0
	Mounted Police and Foot Levies, ..												

STAFF.

1 Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,	@	2,000	per mensem, ...	24,000	0	0	
1 Brigade Major	"	769	" "	9,228	0	0	
Medical attendance for	"	30	" "	360	0	0	
4 Captains of Police,	"	800	" each, ...	38,400	0	0	
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force,	"	665	" "	7,980	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate General	"	100	" "	1,200	0	0	
5 Clerks of Captains of Police,	"	40	" each, ...	2,400	0	0	
						83,568	0 0
Grand Total, Company's Rupees				.....		42,29,154	7 10

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Yaboos, Bullocks, Blankets, &c., cost of Camels, Mules, &c. to Punjab Infantry Regiments, Sikh Local Corps and Punjab Police Battalions, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, &c., Office Contingent Charges, Medical Stores, &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, from May 1855 to April 1856.

Lahore, the 1st July 1856.

Stations.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Bunnoo, ..	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ..	43,252 6 11	7,125 13 4	50,378 4 3		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	No. 2 ,, ,, ..	42,642 8 1	11,908 11 5	54,551 3 6		
Kohat, ..	No. 3 ,, ,, ..	43,105 5 7	11,673 3 1	54,778 8 8		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	13,652 3 6	6,165 12 2	19,817 15 8		
	Derajat Field Magazine, ..	21,633 10 3	7,601 6 3	29,235 0 6		
					2,08,761 0 7	
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ..	1,89,436 14 7	36 3 0	1,89,473 1 7		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	2nd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,89,067 11 7	830 12 0	1,89,898 7 7		
Bunnoo, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,87,620 3 1	0 0 0	1,87,620 3 1		
Kohat, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,88,123 11 8	1,307 2 4	1,89,430 14 0		
Asnee, ..	5th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,85,572 14 1	835 0 0	1,86,407 14 1		
					9,42,830 8 4	
Kohat, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ..	1,18,890 11 1	4,717 10 11	1,23,608 6 0		
Kohat, ..	2nd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,18,172 5 6	7,748 9 2	1,25,920 14 8		
Kohat, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,14,114 14 5	4,598 10 4	1,18,713 8 9		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,14,865 1 11	9,158 2 7	1,24,023 4 6		
Bunnoo, ..	5th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,12,696 0 4	5,278 15 7	1,17,974 15 11		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	Scinde Rifle Corps, ..	1,08,689 8 3	6,863 12 3	1,15,553 4 6		
					7,25,794 6 4	
Murdan, ..	Guide Corps, ..	2,06,456 11 8	8,924 12 10	2,15,381 8 6		
Huzara, ..	1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, ..	1,25,542 5 10	4,564 1 10	1,30,106 7 8		
Dhurmsala, ..	2nd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,19,321 2 9	90 4 0	1,19,411 6 9		
Abbottabad, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,27,508 0 2	7,995 1 11	1,35,503 2 1		
Umballa, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,15,877 13 11	5,983 8 7	1,21,861 6 6		
					7,22,263 15 6	
Captain of Police, Lahore Division, ..	1st Punjab Police Battalion (Lahore), ..	1,02,041 11 6	3,149 8 7	1,05,191 4 1		
	7th ,, (Umritsur), ..	1,02,479 13 7	3,878 11 7	1,06,358 9 2		
	Mounted Police, ..	2,01,338 1 2	0 0 0	2,01,338 1 2		
					4,13,387 14 5	
Captain of Police, Jhelum Division, ..	5th Punjab Police Battn. (Rawul Pindee), Mounted Police, ..	2,18,545 6 8	1,164 8 1	2,19,709 14 9		
					2,19,709 14 9	

Captain of Police, Mooltan Division, ..	3rd Punjab Police Battalion (Mooltan), ..	99,328	9	4	4,417	6	2	1,03,745	15	6			
	Mounted Police, ..	1,55,625	5	10	0	0	0	1,55,625	5	10			
											2,59,371	5	4
Captain of Police, Derajat Division, ..	4th Police Battalion (Asnee), ..	1,00,659	2	1	11,169	6	11	1,11,828	9	0			
	6th ,, (Dehra Ishmael Khan), ..	1,02,391	4	6	352	15	6	1,02,744	4	0			
	Mounted Police, ..	87,116	9	4	126	0	0	87,241	9	4			
											3,01,814	6	4
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	Sappers and Miners, ..	8,170	13	6	552	7	0	8,723	4	6			
Kohat, ..	Sappers and Miners, ..	7,462	1	2	1,062	5	4	8,524	6	6			
											17,247	11	0
Huzara,	Mountain Train, ..	9,553	12	9	2,671	9	5	12,225	6	2			
	Mounted Police, ..	43,560	0	0	0	0	0	43,560	0	0			
											55,785	6	2
Peshawur, ..	Mounted Police, ..	59,140	0	0	0	0	0	59,140	0	0			
											59,140	0	0
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion (Bunnoo), ..	98,516	5	9	2,066	12	3	1,00,583	2	0			
	Mounted Police, ..	1,20,999	11	3	125	0	0	1,21,124	11	3			
	Foot Levies, ..	27,754	13	3	0	0	0	27,754	13	3			
											2,49,462	10	6
Hooshiarpoor, ..	9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, ..	1,91,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,92,000	0	0	1,92,000	0	0

Employed on Civil duty.

STAFF.

Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, @ 2,000 per mensem, ...											24,000	0	0
Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force, ... ,, 769 ,, ,, ...											9,228	0	0
Medical Attendance for ,, ... ,, 30 ,, ,, ...											360	0	0
4 Captains of Police, ,, ... ,, 800 ,, ,, each, ...											38,400	0	0
Commissary of Ordnance, ,, ... ,, 665 ,, ,, ...											7,980	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate General, ,, ... ,, 100 ,, ,, ...											1,200	0	0
5 Clerks of Captains of Police, ,, ... ,, 40 ,, ,, each, ...											2,400	0	0
													83,568 0 0
Grand Total, Company's Rupees											.....		44,51,137 3 3

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Yaboos, Bullocks, Blankets, &c. cost of Camels, Mules, &c. to Punjab Infantry Regiments, Sikh Local Corps, and Punjab Police Battalions, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, &c., Office Contingent Charges, Medical Stores, &c. &c.

APPENDIX III.

COPY OF TREATY WITH DOST MAHOMED KHAN, AMEER OF CABUL, ON 30TH MARCH 1855.

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, concluded on the part of the British Government by John Lawrence, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., &c., Governor General of India, and on the part of the Ameer of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, by Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, in virtue of full authority granted to him by His Highness.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The Honorable East India Company engages to respect those Territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness' possession, and never to interfere therein.

ARTICLE 3RD.

His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his own part, and on the part of his heirs, to respect the Territories of the Honorable East India Company, and never to interfere therein; and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company.

Done at Peshawur this Thirtieth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five, corresponding with the Eleventh day of Rujjub, One thousand Two hundred and Seventy-one Hijree.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Seal.

(Signed) GHOLAM HYDER,
Heir Apparent,

Seal.

As the Representative of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and in person on his own account as Heir Apparent.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General at Ootacamund, this First day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor General.

ADDENDUM.

ADDENDUM.

THE following correspondence is published by desire of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

No. 114 OF 1855.

FROM

H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

C. BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated the 29th June 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any notice the Hon'ble the President in Council may consider the subject to deserve, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 217, dated the 28th ultimo, and of its enclosure, being transcript of a communication from Major John Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
The 29th June 1855.

No. 217 of 1855.

From

The COMMISSIONER in SIND,

To

The RIGHT HON. LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H.,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Dated the 28th May 1855.

Political Department.

My Lord,

I have the honor to forward a letter from Major Jacob as per margin, bringing to notice that his proceedings on the Frontier have been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration, and requesting that the erroneous impression conveyed by the Board's remarks may be corrected.

No. 133 of 28th July 1854, complaining against injustice done him in the Punjab printed Report No. I.

2. I greatly regret that, partly through an oversight and partly from a wish to explain the system followed by Major Jacob more in detail, than leisure from current duty has hitherto permitted, the present communication of Major Jacob has lain by me for several months without being forwarded.

3. Without pretending to do justice to the whole subject, which would require much more leisure than I have at command, it may be useful and of interest to your Lordship in Council, if I briefly state some of the principal characteristics of the system which Major Jacob has followed with such complete success.

4. One of the most prominent features of that system is, that the men under him act entirely on the *offensive*, not that they ever meddle with those who show no inclination to attack them, but that they never wait to be assailed, and the men are never allowed to suppose that they may stand on the defensive and await attack. There can be no mistake as to the intentions of any body of armed men suddenly quitting the hills and moving upon any part of Sind, and directly such a movement is known to be in contemplation, the Frontier Posts are instructed to meet it *offensively*. No Forts or other defensive works whatever are any where allowed. Such as existed at the time Major Jacob was placed in charge of the Frontier, were at once destroyed or abandoned. The Troops have been always freely exposed as in the field, and taught to rely upon their superior vigilance and celerity of move-

ment to guard them against sudden attack ; every obstacle to rapid movements, or to the concentration of every man of the whole force, being, as far as possible, removed.

5. The men are taught to consider, that it is their business to protect the country people, and not merely to protect themselves. Whatever the odds, marauders must be met and their plundering expeditions checked. It is not permitted to a small force to put itself in a position of self-defence and allow the country people to be plundered.

6. Another leading principle is, that no private person, whether British subject or foreigner, is on any account permitted to plunder or kill, and no distinction is made, whether those so plundered or killed be friends or foes. Robbery and murder are treated as equally criminal, whether the victim be a British subject or not.

7. I believe this rule to have had the greatest possible effect on malefactors beyond our border. They could entertain no doubt as to the sincerity of Major Jacob's intentions to put down such crimes, when they saw that he was as active and severe in punishing our own subjects, who robbed or murdered the mountaineers, as he was, when the aggressor was a foreigner and the sufferer one of our own subjects.

8. The plea of family blood-feud or retaliation, in such cases, is always considered an aggravating circumstance, as proving the most deliberate malice aforethought. This rule of natural justice became very soon thoroughly understood and respected by all parties concerned.

9. No private person is allowed to bear arms without written permission. This is a cardinal rule in the Frontier arrangements, and is the one regarding the good effects of which I was most sceptical, till I saw the results of its operation, since which I have been convinced that it is one of the main causes of the long-continued tranquillity of the border. It puts an effectual stop to our own people plundering their neighbours, which was in itself one great cause of the bloodshed and disorder on the Frontier in former days. It ensures their ready co-operation with the Troops, especially in giving the earliest possible intimation of any intended attack, and it makes an armed plunderer a marked man wherever he goes and greatly increases the difficulties of eluding pursuit.

10. I feel assured that this principle might be carried out with the greatest possible benefit in Guzerat and Kattywar.

11. The highest moral ground is always taken in all dealings with the predatory Tribes, who are treated as beings of an inferior nature, so long as they persist in their misdeeds as vulgar criminals and disreputable persons,

with whom it is disgrace for respectable persons to have any dealings, and whom all good men must, as a matter of course, look on as objects of pity, not of dread, with detestation possibly, but never with fear.

12. In nothing did Major Jacob's influence over these Frontier Tribes strike one more than in the change of public feeling among them with regard to the profession of a robber. Formerly, rapine was looked on as the only occupation befitting men of rank, and the professed robber was regarded with terror, not unmixed with admiration. A few plunderers were sufficient to scare the whole country side, and their exploits were the objects of admiration to all young men of spirit.

13. The case appears to be widely different now. Plundering is looked on as disreputable and unbecoming a man who has any claim to respectability, and the honest cultivator, fortified by the feeling that the general sense is against the plunderer as a malefactor, is not afraid to meet him on equal terms, and considers himself the better man of the two. This feeling is of course much stronger in the Troops, and their thorough contempt for plunderers as malefactors, rather than enemies, has been productive of a corresponding feeling, which makes the plunderers afraid to meet the regular Troops on any thing like equal terms.

14. As perfect information as possible is obtained regarding all movements, or intended movements, of the plundering Tribes residing beyond our border, and such information is acted on with the greatest activity; Major Jacob's knowledge of the nature and habits of the Beloochee robbers being sufficient to enable him, in most instances, to judge correctly of their probable proceedings, and effectually to check and counteract them at a distance from British boundaries.

15. Strict justice is always meted out, and no success or want of success, or any other circumstance whatever, is allowed to influence the terms offered to, or the treatment of offenders, whether whole Tribes or individuals. Violence, robbery, bloodshed are held as equally criminal and disreputable in all men; the abandonment of such practices, and the adoption of peaceful and industrious habits, is considered as most honorable and encouraged in every way.

16. In short, to quote Major Jacob's own words in a memorandum on the subject with which he furnished me—"The essence of the whole business is first to put down all violence with a strong hand, then your force being known, felt, and respected, endeavor to excite men's better natures, till all men seeing that your subject is good and of the greatest general benefit to the community, join heart and hand to aid in putting down or preventing violence.

"The great power of a machine is shown by its smooth and easy working, "a noise and struggle show the effects of opposition, and therefore in fact a "deficiency of power. The working of true principles is now apparent here "in almost total absence of open physical force. When we came to the "Sind Frontier in 1847, the people had no idea of any power but violence. "The proceedings of the British Authorities tended to confirm this state of "feeling. When the men of Cutchee plundered in Sind, the only remedy "applied by the Governor of Sind was to encourage the Sindees to plunder "in Cutchee. Both parties then were equally guiltless or equally criminal, "no idea of moral superiority was thought of. Such being the case, it "was absolutely necessary, in the first instance, to have recourse to vio- "lent measures to show the predatory Tribes that we possessed, in far "greater degree than themselves, the only power which they respected (mere "brute force).

"Our first year (1847) on the border was one of enormous bodily labor; "we had literally to lie down to rest with our boots and swords on for many "months together. We crushed the robbers by main force and proved far "superior to them even in activity, and it may be well to observe, that at this "time but one Regiment of the Sind Irregular Horse was on the Frontier."

17. With regard to the observation in the Punjab Report about the posts being close to the hills, Major Jacob remarks—"When our Frontier was in a "disturbed state, I had my posts close to the hills, esteeming this arrangement "to be an advantage. Since quiet has been established, I have withdrawn "them, save as respects some Beloochee Guides. But though we had succeeded "in forcibly subduing the Robber Tribes, I should have considered our pro- "ceedings as a failure, had it been necessary to continue to use violent "measures. Having by the use of force made ourselves feared and respected, "we were able to apply better means and to appeal to higher motives than "*fear*. This I had in view from the very first. The barbarians now feel (which "they could hardly imagine before) that strength, courage, and activity may "be possessed in the highest degree by those also influenced by gentle and "benevolent motives. Under the influence of this growing feeling, the cha- "racter of the border plunderers has been changed, whole tribes within and "without our border, amounting to more than twenty thousand souls, have "totally abandoned their former predatory habits and taken to peaceable "pursuits. Our Jekranies and Doobkees, formerly the wildest of the border "riders, are now the most honest and industrious people in all Sind; every man "of the Sind Irregular Horse is looked on and treated as a friend by all the "country folk."

18. In pointing out that the duties performed by his men have not been confined to patrolling from post to post, Major Jacob observes with great justice—"The moral power of their bold and kindly bearing and proceedings "has spread far and wide through the country and effected what no mere force "could have done; even the Murrees, who have not felt our physical force much, "are fast coming under this influence and are beginning to feel themselves "disreputable. If the irritation and excitement to evil practices caused by "the incursions of our Muzzarees * * * * do not interfere with the full "development of the causes now at work on our border, it seems to be cer- "tain that perfect peace and quiet will be established among *all* the Tribes "in hill and plain, whose sole or chief pursuits have hitherto been robbery "and murder."

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Kurrachee,
The 28th May 1855.

No. 133 OF 1854.

FROM

MAJOR JACOB,

Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Dated the 28th July 1854.

SIR,

BY favor of the Collector of Shikarpoor, I have to-day seen and perused a printed volume of *Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. II., Punjab Report.*

On other occasions I have been officially supplied by your order with copies of such Reports for my Office, but this one I have not so received.

In this volume, I find at page 40, paragraph 133, the following passage :—

"133. Aided by 400 Infantry, the Cavalry detachments, in all 800 strong "(of which the Troopers receive only 20 Rupees per "mensem), almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat "Frontier line, (300) three hundred miles long, and dis-

"Their duties compared with those of the Sind "Horse."

"tant on an average only 6 miles from the hills, whence the robber hordes "come pouring down; while the Sind Horse, 1,400 strong, (of which each man "receives 30 Rupees per mensem), guard a Frontier only 70 miles long, and "that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Eusufzye Frontier, from "Toongee on the Swat River down to Pehoor on the Indus, is of the same length "as the Sind line from Kusmore to Khangur, and yet the former is patrolled "and defended by the Guide Corps, 800 strong, including both Cavalry and "Infantry. In neither case are the supports taken into consideration. Our "Derajat line is supported by the Cavalry of Dera Ismael Khan, Asnee, Dera "Gazee Khan and Bunnoo, and the Sind line by those of Sukkur and Shikar-"poor. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjab Cavalry is arduous, and "several Commandants have expressed their opinion, that the present high "state of efficiency of their Regiments cannot be maintained under such con-"stant toil and exposure."

On this passage I beg leave to offer the following remarks:—

The Sind Frontier, guarded by the Sind Irregular Horse under my command, extends from the Chandia Hills to the Indus above Kusmore near Mittee. The distance is detailed below, the names given being those of the Frontier out-posts and head-quarters:—

	Miles.
From the Chandia Hills to Dost Ali	30
To Shadadpore	15
„ Khyree Ghurree	16
„ Rojaun	24
„ Jacobabad	10
„ Dilmorad	9
„ Kussunne Gurree	11
„ Tungwarree	14
„ Rundkote	12
„ Roomree	15
„ Kusmore	18
„ Mittee	11
Total...	185

Since the year 1848 there have been no Troops whatever, either in support, reserve, or in any other way, connected or concerned with the Sind Frontier, except the two Regiments of Sind Horse. There has been no Cavalry at Sukkur or Shikarpoor, and no other than the Sind Irregular Horse in Sind at all, since 1847. The Infantry at Shikarpoor has no connexion with the Frontier, which since 1848 has formed a separate command.

The Sind Irregular Horse is 1,600 strong, but deducting men always on furlough, 1,400 ; all reserves and supports are included in this number, there are no others whatever.

On the principle of the calculation given in the paragraph quoted from the Punjab Report, the detachments on the Sind Frontier stand thus :

Omitting the supports at head-quarters at Jacobabad, there are ten posts, 360 strong of all ranks in the aggregate along a line of 185 miles in length, or less than two men per mile.

The Punjab Report shows 400 Infantry and 800 Cavalry (also exclusive of reserves) holding a Frontier line of 300 miles, or just four men per mile, or in place of the state of things affirmed in the Punjab Report, the State pays monthly 80 Rupees per mile of Frontier in the Derajat and 60 Rupees per mile in Sind.

With regard to the proximity of the hills, the fact is, that this is a very great advantage. The mountaineers, the very best of them, are contemptible in the plain, but when to reach them the Cavalry has to make a weary march of 50 or 60 miles through a desert, constant toil and exposure are indeed necessary to success.

In former days, when I had posts at Shahapoor, Chuttur Poolijee, Koomree, &c., close to the hills, fewer men sufficed for the work. At present, our Frontier line is only at its extremities near the hills, the distance from which generally is about 60 miles. The most formidable plundering Tribes are however not the mountaineers, but those of the plains. The Doomkees, Jekranees, Ramdanees, Kosahs, Boordees, Muzzarees, &c. &c., are all inhabitants of the plains of Cutchee and Sind, and it was these, and not the mountaineers, who formerly laid waste the whole border country.

Even now, the Muzzarees, living within our own border in the Punbab, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, are the worst-marauders in the whole country. These men still continually plunder in the British Territory on the left bank of the Indus (which they cross cleverly and habitually on skins) in the Bhawulpore country, and occasionally in the hills. Only a few weeks ago, a gang of these Muzzarees fully armed was committing depredations in the Gotekee District.

Within the Sind border, similar practices formerly prevailed on a very large scale, but these have been for many years totally put a stop to, and since 1848, no man has been allowed to bear arms. Under the arrangements carried out on the Sind border, whole Tribes, amounting to many thousands of men, whose sole or chief occupation formerly was plunder, have been actually reclaimed from their evil habits, and have long since become useful and industrious members of society.

The labors then of the Sind Irregular Horse have at least been attended with complete and permanent success ; the Frontier has not only been guarded by the corps, but our foes have been converted to friends and the Robber Tribes to peaceful subjects.

The constant toil and exposure necessary, in the first instance, to produce these results are now no longer requisite, and where proper principles are followed out, such must always be the effect.

But the Sind Irregular Horse have not only held and quieted the Frontier without aid or support from any other source, but even at a critical period, when all the border Tribes were in a state of violent irritation, the Sind Irregular Horse detached 500 men to serve for nearly two years in the Punjab.

As to the robber hordes, which "come pouring down from the hills," I am well acquainted with the statistics of the Tribes, and the country generally, at least up to Mittenkote, and it is certain that the only formidable predatory Tribe in the hills, the men of which have for many years past made incursions into the British Territory in that quarter, is the Murree Tribe. But these men have far to go to reach that country, and the largest body of them which has left the hills to plunder in the country, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, since the Annexation of the Punjab, did not amount to 300 strong. The Lasharees, Goorchanees, &c., are contemptible ; the Khetranees are not a predatory Tribe at all, and if not annoyed by the hostile incursions of others, remain at peace with all.

The Boogtees, formerly so formidable, have long since been reduced by me to total submission and obedience, and have for years past ceased to annoy the Punjab Territory, or to injure its inhabitants, unless perhaps in defending themselves occasionally against the inroads of the Muzzarees of Rojaun.

The paragraph quoted above from the Punjab Report being founded on imperfect information is then evidently incorrect as to fact and unjust as to conclusion, and I beg respectfully to claim (as I think that I have a right to do) the protection of the head of the Province in which we have so long served, from these injurious remarks made and published regarding our

proceedings by the Board of Administration of the Punjab, who have evidently been misinformed as to the state of things and to whom we are not responsible.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, *Major*,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. J. M. STEWART,
Assistant Commissioner.

(True Copies)
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 493.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

J. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE,
Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Ootacamund, the 29th August 1855.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you, for such remarks as you may desire to offer on the subject, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, submitting copies of a communication from the Commissioner of Sind and of its enclosure from Major Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the First printed Report on the Administration of the Punjab.

No. 114, dated 29th June last.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

OOTACAMUND,
The 29th August 1855.

No. 755.

FROM

R. TEMPLE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab,

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

Dated Lahore, the 8th October 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 493, of the 29th of August last, with its enclosures, being copy of correspondence connected with a complaint by Major Jacob, impugning the correctness of certain remarks in the First Punjab Report, in which the duties performed by the Sind Horse on that frontier, are compared with those of the Punjab Force and the Guides on the Western border of the Punjab.

Section I., Punjab Report, page 40, para. 133.

2. In reply I am to make the following observations. The remarks quoted by Major Jacob were written from notes prepared by Sir Henry Lawrence, the President of the late Board of Administration. The Chief Commissioner is not aware of the sources from which this information was obtained. But he is quite sure that neither that Officer nor any of the other Members of the Board of Administration had the slightest intention of misrepresenting the state of the case, or the smallest desire to detract from the well-merited reputation of Major Jacob. The fact is that the Board, at the time the Report was written, were desirous of defending their Administration from certain attacks which had not long before been made against it, and thus were led to contrast the arrangements in Sind with those in the Punjab, for the defence of their respective frontiers.

3. The Chief Commissioner has no personal knowledge himself of the exact circumstances of the Sind border. He has always understood, however, that there existed a wide extent of desert between the cultivated and inhabited portions of Sind, which Major Jacob's force guarded and the hills from which the robber tribes issued to plunder.

4. If this be the case, the Chief Commissioner believes that it will be generally admitted that this circumstance must prove a great advantage in

defending the frontier. The robbers have to pass through this desert in their advance and again in their retreat. There would appear then to be considerable facilities during their incursions for a body of cavalry to get between them and the hills and intercept their retreat. As Mr. Frere remarks in the concluding sentence of para. 14 of his letter of the 28th of May to the Bombay Government, the robbers may be counteracted and checked "at a distance from British boundaries."

5. In Major Jacob's remarks on the statements in the Board's Report, there appear to the Chief Commissioner some points which deserve notice.

6. The Board did not state, as that Officer seems to think, that 400 Cavalry and 800 Infantry guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat, but that 800 men in all guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat. This would make a great difference in the calculation, and would give less than 3 men per mile ; and as half that number are Infantry, the cost would be about 36 Rupees, and not 80 Rupees, per mile.

7. The Chief Commissioner cannot think that the proximity of the hills is an advantage. It is not merely that the posts are thus placed, but that the villages with their cultivation and property are close to the hills, and therefore are liable to be plundered before the Troops can afford aid. The Force in the Trans-Indus Territory has to guard the border and to hold the country, which in many parts is well peopled. In the Southern Derajat, it is true that the population is sparse, and the Hill Tribes generally when in the plains are not very formidable, but such is not the case as you proceed Northward. The Kusranees, Sheoranees, Bozdars, Wuzeerees, and Afreedees can muster in large bodies, and in the broken ground in the skirts of the hills would prove formidable against small bodies of Troops. The Guides (800 strong) who alone hold all Eusufzye and guard the Swat border are in the middle of perhaps the finest Puthan race in the country. A Tribe which can collect 30,000 armed men in the plains, who conquered and held Peshawur from the Barukzaies for a time, and who at the battle of Nowshera all but defeated Maharaja Runjeet Sing at the head of his disciplined Battalions.

8. The Chief Commissioner would be sorry to make the slightest reflection on Major Jacob or his measures. He has always considered that Officer to have performed excellent service, but it may be doubted if the system in force on the Sind border would answer generally in the Punjab border. The Chief Commissioner cannot believe that small detachments of Cavalry, however excellent, could hold open posts close under the hills with impunity. It is not merely the Chief Commissioner's opinion, but it is that of some of the best Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, that the Guide

Corps and Punjab Infantry are not to be surpassed by any Native Troops in India. But even a small detachment of these men could not safely be posted in the open plain in the vicinity of the hills. If this be the case, it follows that the Tribes on the Sind Frontier are not so warlike as the majority of those on this side, or that there are circumstances which prevent their being able to make their attacks with the same facility as can be done on this Frontier.

9. Major Jacob states that the Muzzarees, who are inhabitants of the Punjab, are the worst marauders in the whole country. To this rather sweeping statement the Chief Commissioner can only observe, that if such be the case, it is remarkable that their various depredations have not been brought to notice. We have received no complaints against them from Bhawulpore, and but one instance of any thing like a complaint from the Sind side can be recalled to mind. If this Tribe have really committed such acts, it would be well that the whole of the details should be made known.

10. The Chief Commissioner does not believe that the Murrees have lately proved troublesome on the Mittunkote border, but it is not very long since a part of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were cut up by them close to Asnee. In 1851, and again 1852, they were reported to have made an attempt on Rozhan, about 30 miles from Asnee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. MACPHERSON, *Major*,
Military Secretary, for the Secretary.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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on 08 January, 2019